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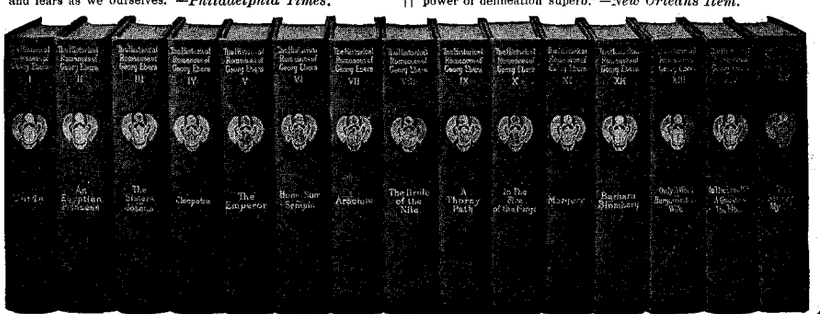

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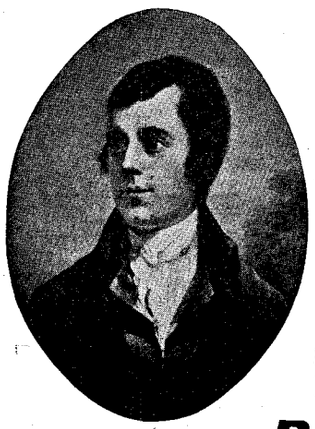

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 9 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 984

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SOUTHERN PRESS ON LINCOLN

PERHAPS the most wonderful and the most vitally important of all Lincoln's characteristics, as President Roosevelt recently remarked, was "the extraordinary way in which he could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed." That this attribute is bearing abundant fruit to-day is strikingly evidenced by the comments of the Southern press on the occasion of the nation's celebration of the Lincoln centenary. "He cared for the South not less than for the North," says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* adds that "the Southern people are one with the others of the nation in paying tribute to his memory." "We join as one people in the eulogy of Lincoln," says the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel;* while the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* remarks that "nothing has happened since the fateful days of 1865 which shows more completely how sectional feeling has been obliterated" than the incidents connected with the centennial anniversary of Lincoln's birth. From every section of the South come reminders of the fact that he lived and died "with malice toward none, with charity for all." "Not less than the North has the South reason to canonize him," says Colonel Watterson in his Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "for he was the one friend we had at court—aside from Grant and Sherman—when friends were most in need."

Lincoln's death, says the Houston *Chronicle*, was "a calamity to the South, the direst misfortune that ever darkened the calendar of her woes." Many papers agree with *The Chronicle* that had Lincoln lived, much of the bitterness and humiliation of the reconstruction period would have been avoided. Says *The Post*, of the same Texas city:

"All men stand ready to concede that in a great crisis he was loyal to his convictions of duty, that he bore his great responsibilities with infinite patience, and that in all things he was free from sectional hatred and personal malice.

"The people of the South have always felt that his untimely and tragic end was one of the severest catastrophes of the war period. They believed after the capitulation at Appomattox that Mr. Lincoln would in his second Administration bend all his energies toward reconciliation and binding up the wounds of war. All of his utterances respecting the South were broadly patriotic, sympathetic, and expressive of a desire to restore peace, prosperity, and self-government. He sounded no note of exultation or vindictiveness over a prostrate country. He seemed to comprehend the wo and hardship which rested so heavily on every portion of our devastated domain, and he evinced a determination to resist the efforts of those who were anxious to put the people under the heel

From photographs, copyrighted 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Altho the Lincoln Memorial Hall, of which the cornerstone is here being laid by President Roosevelt, is generally spoken of as intended to enshrine the cabin in which Lincoln was born, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* claims that the original cabin had crumbled to a heap of decayed logs forty years ago.

THE CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES AT HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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of the conqueror. It was no fault of his that the South, crusht and bleeding, was subjected to the brutalities and vandalism of reconstruction. We know now that when he fell the barrier that protected us from that reign of terror was swept away; we know that if he had lived we should have been spared the multiplied sorrows which were visited upon us. . . . . .

"In the Republic's oneness, Americans of all sections share in the heritage he bequeathed to the nation, and Americans of all sections honor and revere his memory."

In much the same spirit is the comment of such papers as the Atlanta *Journal*, the Nashville *Banner*, the St. Louis *Republic*, the Florida *Times-Union*, the Charlotte *Observer*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Charleston *Evening Post*, and the Charleston *News and Courier*. The latter paper adds the following qualification to its praise:

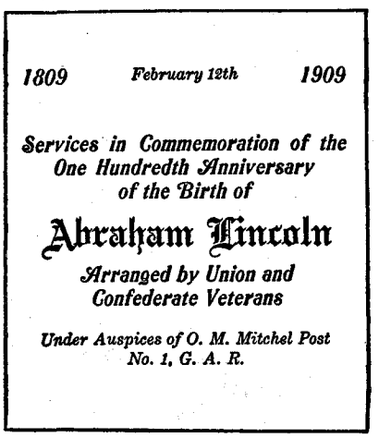
"We do not believe, however, that Mr. Lincoln was either the greatest or the best man that has ever lived, or take any stock in the evident purpose of the commentators of these degenerate times to elevate him beyond his merits. . . . This is Lincoln's birthday, and we are celebrating it along with the rest of the country. We are all, thank God! together again in some fashion, and that is better than living apart."

The South, remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "has a right to be proud of the career of this great American," since he himself was a Southerner transplanted to the soil of the West. It adds:

"Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; Washington conducted the Revolution to a successful issue; Pinckney drew up the outline of the Constitution of the United States; Monroe promulgated the doctrine with which his name has been associated; Clay was sponsor for the American System; and Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union.

"All of these men identified with the vital issues in the politics of the Republic were Southerners.

"The South suffered too much to have learned to love Lincoln, but it can at least place upon his grave a wreath that symbolizes its profound respect."


1809 February 12th 1909
Services in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of
Abraham Lincoln
Arranged by Union and Confederate Veterans
Under Auspices of O. M. Mitchel Post No. 1, G. A. R.

A JOINT TRIBUTE OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

This reproduces the cover of a program announcing Lincoln memorial services in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

Says the Atlanta *Georgian*, after noting that the North's generous admiration of the genius of Robert E. Lee matches the South's readiness to do justice to the qualities of Abraham Lincoln:

"What might have happened had the assassin's bullet been turned aside on the fatal night in Ford's Theater, it may be useless and idle to speculate, but there are few Southern men who doubt that much of the gall of bitterness which characterized the days of reconstruction would have been removed had the life of Mr. Lincoln been spared. He not only knew and understood the South, but he also possest the breadth of mind and soul which this stern era required. Moreover, his intense love of the Union, which was always greater than his hatred of slavery, would have made him eager and anxious to pour healing oil upon the wounds of sectional estrangement.

"Perhaps no single utterance of Mr. Lincoln better illustrates his entire freedom from the poisonous venom which belongs to little men than the one contained in the final paragraph of the first inaugural:

"'I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every home and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.'

"The work of reconciliation is almost finished. Only an occasional episode tells of the dying throes of the demon of discord.

"For the part which the South took in the great civil conflict she has no apologies to offer. She fought for constitutional freedom. She appealed to the arbitrament of the sword; but, having lost the issue, she returned to the Union which she helped to establish, and to whose muster-roll of immortals she contributed Washington and Jefferson, Monroe and Madison and Marshall and Henry, Jackson and Scott. The Spanish-American war attested her fidelity to the flag."

The Florida *Times-Union* takes advantage of the opportunity to contrast the North's attitude toward Jefferson Davis with the South's admiration and praise of Lincoln. To quote in part:

"Southern men praise Lincoln because they admire him. The prejudice against him that was founded on passion and a misapprehension of his character has entirely passed away and the South to-day claims an interest in Lincoln, a man of Southern blood and birth, an American of whom all Americans may of right be proud.

"But the South is considered narrow-minded. Those who do not know the Southern people, but who are confident that they know all things, say the war is not over in the South. They pose as broad-minded and progressive while they represent the Southern people as living in the loves and hates of the past.

"But what of the facts? We have seen how the South feels toward Abraham Lincoln; how does the North feel toward Jefferson Davis? Before the war he was one of the nation's greatest statesmen and soldiers. In the greatest battle that Americans had at that time ever fought he saved the day, turning a crushing defeat into a brilliant victory by his promptness of action; and yet, in most histories the account of the battle of Buena Vista omits his name out of deference to the prejudices of the North.

"Mr. Davis was one of the best Secretaries of War the nation ever had. In spite of the disposition to ignore him his name will always be associated with more public works of national importance than that of any other man in America. A magnificent bridge was built near Washington under his direction as Secretary of War. It is said to be the longest arch on earth, and yet it stands to-day massive and strong as if put up within the last year, and bids fair to rival the pyramids in durability.

"Cabin John Bridge is one of the sights of Washington—that city of magnificence. Washingtonians take a pride in showing it. They tell you that Jefferson Davis conceived it and approved the plans; but that his name has been chiseled from it.

"Lincoln was the political opponent of the South; Davis was the political opponent of the North—so far they are even. The North won; the South lost and one would think the victor, in the joy of success, would forget sooner than the vanquished in the bitterness of defeat. Davis was nothing but the political opponent of the North; Lincoln was more to the South. He confiscated $2,000,000,000 worth of Southern property; he impoverished 8,000,000 people. He never claimed a legal right to do this and no one can claim it for him. He did it by force, pleading the necessities of war as his excuse, and the South has accepted the excuse, and now cherishes his memory with respect and kindly feelings.

"And yet this is the Bourbon section—the land of men who never forgive or forget—while the liberal-minded people are still teaching that Jefferson Davis was a traitor whom Americans, generation after generation, should hate."

A search in the Southern press for actively unfriendly or even disparaging comment on Abraham Lincoln is almost fruitless. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune* enters a quiet protest against that estimate which places him on the same high pedestal with Washington, and asserts that it is too much to ask the Southern people to accord to the savior of the Union the same love and veneration they give to its founder. The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion-Ledger* says that "the South honors Lincoln, but can not be said to love him." The most hostile expressions we have found anywhere are in *The State*, of Columbia, S. C. The South, says the editor, Mr. Gonzales, "refuses to consider Lincoln either as a demigod or as her friend." Reviewing Lincoln's credentials as a

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"friend of the South," Mr. Gonzales writes, with growing bitterness, as follows:

"First, there is the blatant claim that Lincoln offered to recompense Southerners for the loss of their slaves, which, no matter what may be our individual opinion, were recognized as property by the law and courts. This claim was repeated the other day by Emory Speer, of Georgia, who ought to know better. Rhodes, the historian, says that this buncombe 'may be called a stump speech.' It was merely a piece of political trickery. Rhodes also says that it was 'issued for the purpose of affecting European opinion.' The same high authority shows by a letter of Lincoln's that Lincoln himself did not expect the plan to have effect except in the border States—Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia—and that in the District of Columbia, the only place in which it took effect, compensation was paid to 'loyal' masters only. In other words, the offer of compensation, like the proclamation of emancipation, was a war measure, intended to seduce Southerners from their allegiance, not to compensate them for spoliation.

"But, to be brief upon an unpleasant subject, three charges may successfully be brought against Lincoln, any one of which is sufficient to prove that he could not justly be considered a 'friend of the South.'

"First, he made medical supplies contraband of war, or approved that barbarous measure, in order to cripple by the inroad of disease the foe his ill-chosen commanders could not beat in the field.

"Second, he refused to exchange prisoners of war, thus making inevitable—in the distrest condition of the South—the 'horrors' of Andersonville, which were, however, surpassed by the horrors of Northern prisons.

"Third, his emancipation of slaves was confessedly a war measure, for, as he admitted, he cared nothing for the negroes and was willing to sacrifice them to the Union cause, throwing them over as worthless ballast.

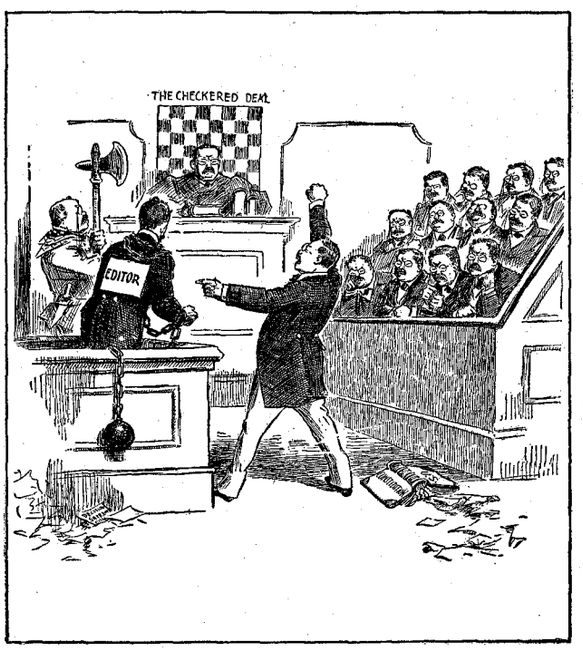
"The frightful enormity of this crime has not yet been adjudged. The emancipation was unconstitutional, and therefore an act of usurped authority. But, worse than this, it was the act of a moral degenerate. Lincoln sought, by this Borgian stroke, to arm the slaves against their masters, to place in the hands of servile millions arms to carry the war to Southern hearthstones and upon defenseless women and children. It is to be doubted if any tyrant or degenerate in all history has written against his reputation so fearful, so black, so damning a crime."

"But after all," the same writer concedes, "poetry and sentimentality have awarded Lincoln his enduring crown," and "altho we may not understand why he should wear such aureoles, we know that they will never fade."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S LIBEL SUIT

IF the proprietors of the New York *World* and Indianapolis *News* can be haled to Washington for a libel trial just because their papers circulate there, then there is no reason, exclaims Mr. Pulitzer's paper, why they can not be dragged hither and thither around the country to every one of the hundreds or thousands of government reservations where their papers may have gone, and be arraigned and tried in every one of them. And besides this, says another editor quoted below, Washington is so full of government appointees that if such cases are tried there, the juries are pretty likely to favor the Administration of which they are a part, rather than some editor who is criticizing their work. The latest developments in these famous criminal-libel proceedings do away with the idea that the actual charge is to be libel of the United States Government, but the case, as it emerges into the light, retains other features which are thought by many to make it one of the most notable in the legal history of this country. Instead of the Government appearing as complainant on the indictments issued last week in the District of Columbia, we find the name of Theodore Roosevelt, together with those of Charles P. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Douglas Robinson, and William Nelson Cromwell. At the same time warrants were issued for the arrest and transportation to Washington of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm, and Robert H. Lyman, of *The World*, and Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of *The News*. Battle is joined at once over this question of jurisdiction, the indicted editors asserting that they can not be dragged to Washington and tried by all the machinery of the Department of Justice for alleged libels published elewhere. "The prosecution," says the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.), "is based on a legal theory that contravenes all our accepted notions," and the outcome may be "of vast importance."

Many papers, while making it clear that they are not in any degree protesting against the prosecution of *The World* and *The*



GUILTY? WHY, OF COURSE!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

From "Puck." Copyrighted 1909. By Permission.

"SHOOT IF YOU MUST THIS OLD GRAY HEAD, BUT SPARE YOUR COUNTRY'S FLAG," SHE SAID.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THIS WORLD.

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News for libel, think that both press and public should strenuously oppose the effort to bring the editors to trial in Washington instead of in their home jurisdictions. This is the attitude of the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), among many others. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), questions "whether the action is worth while, in keeping with the dignity of the Presidential office, and sure not to establish any entangling precedents."

It will be remembered that the gist of the stories whose publication led to these proceedings was a charge of irregularities in the purchase of the Panama-Canal property by the United States Government, resulting in an alleged profit of $36,000,000 to a favored few, among whom Messrs. Cromwell, Robinson, and Charles Taft were named. Since the warrants were issued for the arrest of the *World* and *News* editors, Mr. Cromwell has issued a statement that these stories were submitted to him by their authors two and one-half years ago in an attempt to levy blackmail, and that *The World* later published them "with foreknowledge of their infamous source and after specific warning by me of their falsity." The second attempt to blackmail him was made during the political campaign of last year. Here is Mr. Cromwell's astonishing account of this attempt and its sequel:

"In answer to my indignant refusal, the blackmailers stated that even if they could not substantiate the stories, and even if there was no basis for the use of the names of Mr. Charles P. Taft and Mr. Douglas Robinson, the publication of the stories, with the inclusion of the names of those gentlemen, was bound to injure the cause of the Republican party, and particularly would defeat, they believed, the election of Mr. Taft, and they argued that because of my well-known support of Mr. Taft's campaign I should be willing to pay them $25,000 rather than permit the publication of those stories; that if I did not purchase and suppress the stories they would be sprung late in the campaign, when I could not have time to send to Paris for records and proofs, or otherwise overtake and offset the stories before election.

"I decided that the time had come to place the matter before the District Attorney of New York, and I did so.

"I was told by these parties that if I did not pay them the stories would appear in the New York *World*. I have absolute proof that the parties behind these stories were at the time in frequent conference with managers of *The World* at their office and residence upon the subject of these stories. According to the threats and after the New York *World* had held these conferences with these blackmailers, the stories did in fact appear in that paper and were copied by other papers throughout the country.

"I do not state, nor do I believe, that *The World* was a party to these attempts to blackmail me; but I do say that it was dealing with the same gang that was attempting to blackmail me; that it knew that I had laid the blackmailing scheme before the District Attorney of New York, and that on the very eve of the publication of the story it not only had my explicit denial and denunciation of the stories, but received direct personal notice from me in its editorial rooms that the stories were false in every respect; that they had been concocted and used in an attempt to extort money from me, and also of the character of the parties furnishing the stories; that the matter was in the hands of the District Attorney, and that I offered it opportunity to ascertain the truth before publication."

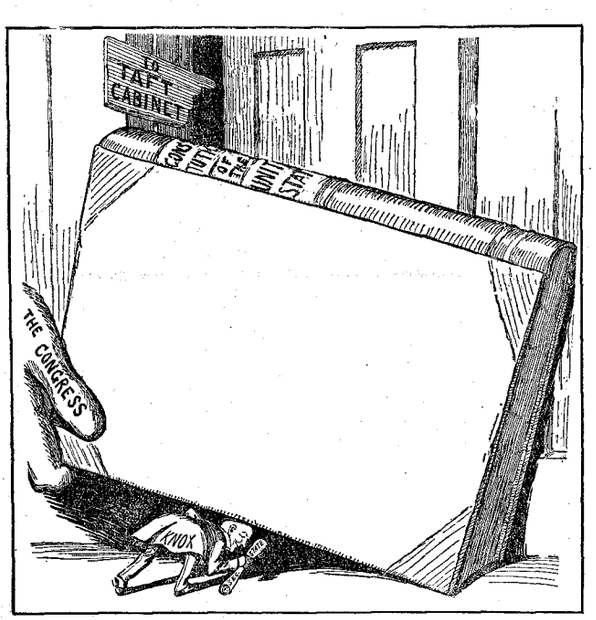
At the present stage of the proceedings *The World* seems to be rather enjoying the rôle of a martyr for the freedom of the press, and some of its criticisms of the pending suit are concurred in by papers which have otherwise little sympathy for their indicted confrère. "Not one of the nominal complainants has a legal residence in the District of Columbia," says *The World*, which thinks that Mr. Roosevelt might just as reasonably undertake to remove the defendants to Alaska for trial. Claiming that the case is merely one of political persecution, *The World* goes on to say:

"Altho the indictments returned by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, in form, allege that criminal libel was committed against Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, and William Nelson Cromwell, the case in reality is a political proceeding instituted by Mr. Roosevelt as President against the two great newspapers in the North which supported the Democratic national ticket last fall. . . . . .

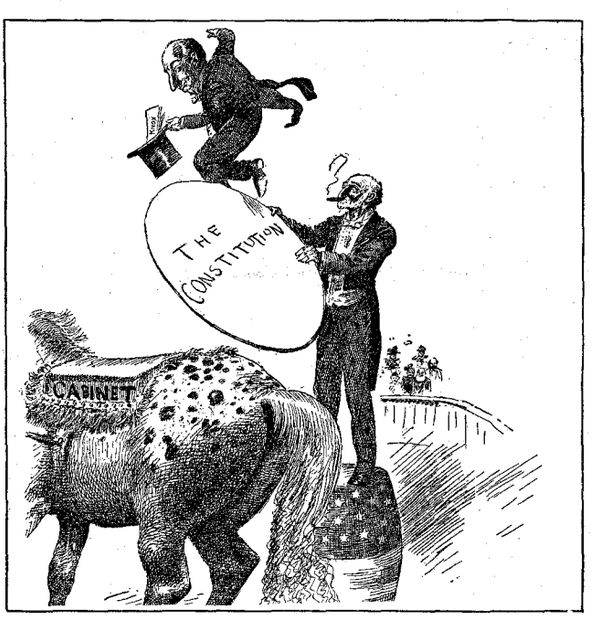
"This persecution, if it succeed, will place every newspaper in the country which circulates in Washington—and there are few of importance which do not circulate there—completely at the mercy of any autocratic, vainglorious President who is willing to prostitute his authority for the gratification of his personal malice. Few newspapers make large profits. Most of them could be ruined financially by the legal expense of defending themselves hundreds of miles from the place of publication and against the tremendous resources of the United States Government. . . . . .

"In addition to this, all of them would likewise be liable to criminal indictment, as District Attorney Stimson declares, 'in a number of separate and independent jurisdictions'—that is, in the jurisdiction of all the 2,809 Government reservations in which copies of the newspaper might happen to have circulated."

"Mr. Roosevelt," it adds sententiously, "is an episode; *The World* is an institution." The Indianapolis *News* promises that



UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



NEVER TOUCHED IT.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

GETTING INTO THE CABINET.

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JURY IN THE COOPER-CARMACK MURDER TRIAL.

The man in the extreme left of the picture, in the back row, is an officer of the court, as is the man sitting with his hands folded in the front row in the extreme right. Of the jurors, four can neither read nor write, two others understand English only indifferently, while all but one of the twelve swore they had not read a newspaper since before the killing.

its policy will be "in no way affected" by what has happened. Thus:

"We shall not be coerced into silence, nor tempted into unfairness. Believing that the great principle of freedom of the press is at stake, we must do what we can to uphold it. No more important service than this can be performed by a newspaper, especially at this time. The public, to which alone *The News* acknowledges any obligation, may feel sure that this paper will continue to serve its interests as it sees them. To sum up, we shall print the news and tell the truth about it—as it is given us to see the truth."

Mr. Roosevelt's real object in these proceedings, asserts the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), is "to establish a precedent under which the actions of the United States Government will be criticized at the peril of the critic," and "to secure a law of *lèse-majesté*, however modified in form." Glancing at the methods by which Congress last week removed the constitutional barriers between Senator Knox and a seat in the Cabinet, *The Republic* adds pessimistically:

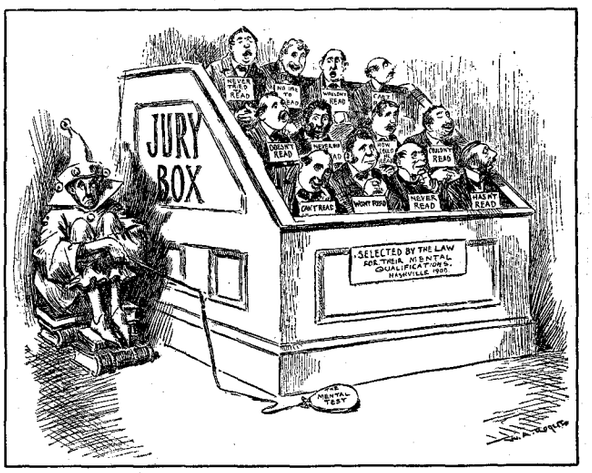
"Before the President, the President-elect, and the Congress united to ride ruthlessly over a plain constitutional inhibition, we would have said that the attempt to drag the indicted editors from their homes to Washington for trial would result in dismal failure, as exactly similar attempts have resulted in the past. But with the deeds of the week fresh in the minds, heaven only knows what the courts may do. Apparently we have no law of any grade, kind, or rank which may not be stretched or distorted to meet any exigency that may arise."

While congratulating the country that the proceedings have not taken the form of an attempt to revive the sedition law, the New York *Globe* (Rep.), thinks that in substance if not in form the case still smacks of prosecution for sedition. "The choice of jurisdiction," it adds, "while perhaps legal, also arouses suspicion." To quote further:

"The principal libel was committed, if committed at all, in New York and Indianapolis, where the two newspapers concerned are published. The natural place to try libel suits is at home, and it will be a sad day for the press of the country if it becomes a habit to bring all actions hundreds of miles away in Washington, to which copies of practically all newspapers published in the country find their way. Moreover, Washington is chiefly populated by men dependent on the Government for employment, and such a community, if it discovers that the men higher up are interested in securing convictions, is not likely to furnish fair juries. The press of the country, with practically unanimous voice, has condemned as unwarranted the statements on which the prosecutions are based, and is thus to be acquitted of any sympathy with the defendants or of any desire to excuse slanderous publication. Nevertheless, it is alive to the fact that this matter has been so mixt up and maladroitly handled that there is danger of making a precedent that may lead on to a general gagging of the press and the destruction of the function that newspapers are chiefly established to perform."

TENNESSEE'S BID FOR ILLITERATES

INDIGNANT and caustic denunciation of jury laws in the United States in general, and of Tennessee in particular, marks the comment of the press, both North and South, upon the premium put upon illiteracy in choosing the jury in the Cooper-Carmack trial. "The Tennessee hypothesis seems to be that justice resides in the mind that is undeveloped and asleep," says the New York *Mail*. "Trial by jury reaches its acme of absurdity in this case," asserts the New York *Post*, and the Columbia (S. C.)



ACCORDING TO LAW.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

State appealing to its readers, asks if they must sit by and "watch this poor farce and murmur piously 'this is the law?'" A news dispatch from Nashville to the Florida *Times-Union* gives the history of the choosing of the jury in brief. To quote:

"In drawing for the jury the law made those incompetent who had talked with a witness to the murder or talked with some one

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who had talked with the witness. On the application for bail the local papers printed stenographic reports of the testimony of witnesses. The Supreme Court has held that a newspaper printing verbatim testimony becomes a witness who has talked to a witness. Therefore every one in the county who read the testimony became incompetent to sit in the case, as a juror. This eliminated at once the most intelligent citizens of the county.

"As a result it was necessary to draw five venires of 500 names each and one of 519, a total of 3,019, before the jury was secured. Four of the jurors accepted can neither read nor write, and two others understand English only indifferently. All except one of the twelve swore he had not read a newspaper since before the killing and some had not read one for ten years. Bierman, the only exception, had been out of the State from the week before the killing until the day he was summoned."

"The verdict of such a jury," says the Richmond *News-Leader*, "is of no value to the defendant in case of acquittal, and of no significance to the State in case of conviction." We read further:

"These men are of the kind easily fooled and bewildered, likely to misunderstand half the evidence they hear, frequently misconceiving the meaning or significance of the simplest word spoken by a witness, a lawyer, or the judge, likely to be prejudiced finally one way or the other by the smallest incident. They are of the kind that almost any smart lawyer can fool, befuddle, or mislead, or carry away from reason and propriety by outbreaks of clap-trap rhetoric."

The Columbia *State* also discusses this aspect of the case:

"What adequate conception can such men have of the law and of the existing social system? What just appreciation have they of the distinction between law and liberty and license? How much indeed of the words—the words of 'book-larnin''—will these unfortunate illiterates understand?

"It will be a beautiful contest of legal wits—and the learned gentlemen of the law who can best befuddle the jury, who can emit the most sonorous phrases, who can grow reddest in the face, who can best appeal to the homely prejudices of these poor fellows who have been drawn out of their rural fastnesses to ''tend court,' will be the victor in this great legal match."

The situation "is a singular anomaly of the law," says the New York *World*, "in a State which in the trial of the nightriders gave an inspiring example of justice swiftly and fearlessly administered."

The New York *Times* treats the subject more at length. It says:

"This grotesque result is not so much an indictment of the whole jury system as it is a condemnation of procedure under that system which unnecessarily exaggerates all its present faults and deprives it of all its ancient merits. The very qualifications that made these men acceptable were sufficient reasons for their rejection, while in most instances the facts that led to the disqualification of the 1,009 ought to have been reasons for acceptance. Nowadays, however it may have been in the past, it is impossible to get for jurors intelligent men who have not read, talked, and thought about all the more important happenings in their own vicinage. If they can conscientiously say that they will hear the evidence with an open mind and render a verdict in accordance with it, no more should be demanded, and no more can be if the jury system is to retain for a while longer anything of the waning public respect which it still possesses. Such an outcome of the system as that in Nashville strikes a savage blow at the venerable institution by rendering it both ridiculous and disgraceful."

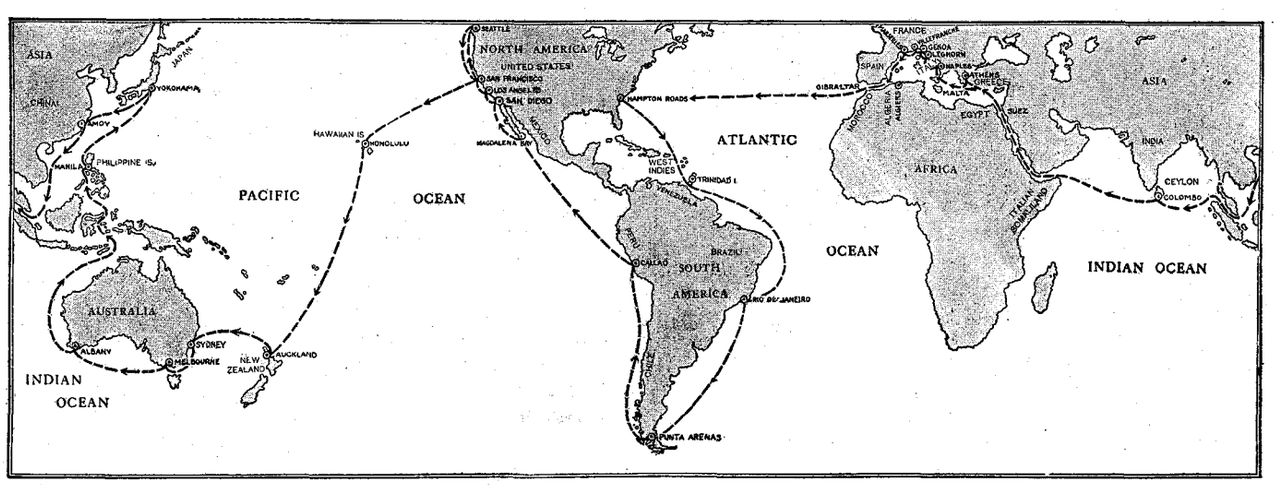
THE FLEET'S RETURN

"THERE isn't another government in the world which could afford to blow in $20,000,000 for just one such spectacular but useless exhibition," says the Augusta *Herald*, with mingled pride and disapproval, by way of comment on the prosperous conclusion of our battle-fleet's world-encircling cruise. Such an occasional note of criticism, however, is lost in the general chorus of congratulation. As for the cost, it is pretty widely conceded by the press that the country has received full value in return. "That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated by the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment took part in the record-breaking trip." After a voyage without parallel in naval annals, lasting fourteen months and covering 48,444 statute miles, Rear-Admiral Sperry reports that the condition of the battle-ships "is better than when they sailed from Hampton Roads." By the cruise, he adds, the fleet has "found itself," has been welded into a unit, a fact which spells an inestimable increase in efficiency. Moreover, "during these fourteen months the fleet has been practically self-sustaining in the matter of repairs," and the ships have been "better cared for than when they depended upon the navy-yards." To quote further the man who commanded the fleet from the time it left San Francisco:

"New standards of economy in coal-consumption, and increased radius of action have been established. The voyage of 3,651 miles from Honolulu to Auckland, New Zealand, was the longest ever undertaken by a large fleet without recoaling. We reached Auckland with enough coal in our bunkers to steam an additional thousand miles. . . . . .

"For technical work the cruise has been ideal. The long stretches between ports permitted unremitting daily exercise and maneuvering. The degree of gunnery efficiency has been greatly improved, as the conditions of drilling and training during long-distance cruising can not be equaled in home waters, where there is constant interference. This is proved by the unequaled results of the target-practise at Magdalena Bay and Manila."

"When full account is taken of the increased cost of the foreign tour, it will probably be found that the nation is out of pocket not more than two million dollars above what would have been



By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

ITINERARY OF THE BATTLE-SHIP FLEET.

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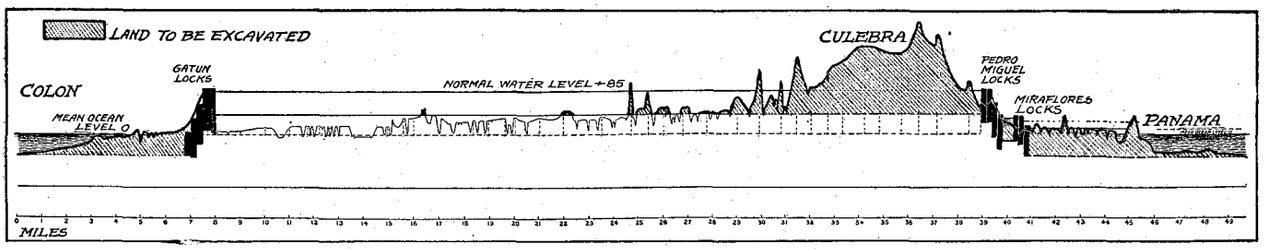

"Land to be excavated" means from the start to the finish of the project. The diagram is drawn to a vertical scale which exaggerates about 100 times.

PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED LOCK CANAL.

expended had the fleet not been sent around the world," says the Charlotte *Chronicle*, while the Newark *News* remarks: "Whatever the sum, it is difficult to convince a candid man that it has not been expended wisely enough to give this nation its money's worth." Of the value of the cruise in improving our relations with the world, the *News* says :

" The world construed the voyage as an act of courtesy, and royally responded in like kind. It is fair to assume, indeed, that as a result we are better known, better understood, and more respected all over the globe. This of itself is worth more than the cost of the cruise."

So enthusiastic was the welcome of our fleet in Australia that the word " fleetitis " was coined to express the fever of hospitality which swept over Sydney and Melbourne. In varying degree the spirit of this reception was echoed in every port of call, from South America to Japan.

All the results of the great cruise, save one, writes Mr. Frederick Palmer, in *Collier's Weekly*, sing the glory of American achievement. But this exception, " satirical and significant," " thrusts to the vitals of our national vanity." In all the fourteen months of its cruise, in all the seas of the world, the fleet " passed fewer oversea merchant-ships flying our colors than the number of its own battle-ships." On this point Mr. Palmer goes on to say:

"What is your navy for?" asked a German skipper at Rio de Janeiro, looking around the harbor, where, in all the shipping, not a single American flag floated over a single cargo. Probably the same was true at the time of Liverpool, Sydney, Yokohama, and Hamburg.

"'You are a rich nation,' resumed the skipper, 'or you could not afford such a luxury of sea-power.'

"The last stop except Gibraltar on the fleet's itinerary was Tangier, a 'one-night stand,' which we favored with a division of four ships. If the Moors had not been a polite people, they might have reminded us that the work which their ancestors began was now complete. When our clipper-ships were showing their heels to all rivals in the earlier years of last century we had a small navy, but much to defend, and it was sent to Africa to stop piracy.

"Our great navy of to-day has charted the oceans with a revelation of our own weakness. Foreign colliers fed the fleet's bunkers; British and German merchantmen kept the fleet company at sea. Norse tramps cut its wake in their itinerant search for trade. The long run from San Francisco to Manila celebrated the passing of all but two American lines before the advance of the Japanese, who, while they garner the carrying trade of the Pacific, wait on American money and brains to finish the Panama Canal in order that it may be the channel of flight for the sun flag into all the harbors of the Atlantic coast. Our cry of 'millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute' in the time of the clipper-ships is modernized into 'hundreds of millions for anything but to build a cargo ship or a liner.'

" Other results of the cruise only embitter such reflections. They show how well we can build ships and how well we can man them. ' None,' was the answer at San Francisco of the *Connecticut*—navy-yard-built under the directions of our constructors—to the inquiry of what repairs she needed in her engine-room. ' None,' was her answer at Gibraltar. Yet, if the man who designed her, the engineers who kept the watch, sought work outside the navy there would be no opening under our flag. Seagoing with us is an exotic occupation."

THE LOCK CANAL "NOT GUILTY"

ACTING as a self-constituted jury of laymen, the editorial writers, North, East, South, and West, are weighing and balancing the evidence set down in the recent Panama-Canal report now before Congress. Mr. Taft's flying trip of inspection with his party of expert engineers, and their unanimous decision in favor of continuing the construction of a lock canal are undergoing a most careful review. The editors, at the present writing, seem to be about evenly balanced, with an undisguised tendency to divide along party lines. A good portion of them recall the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt's original commission, which was composed of five foreign engineers, five American army engineers, and three civil engineers, and which turned in a report of eight to five in favor of a sea-level canal. These same papers believe that the present commission had fully determined its decision for the lock canal, before they started for Panama. They also bring the testimony of a number of French experts to their support, and point out that the original plans, both of the French and Americans, were for a sea-level canal.

On the other hand, those newspapers which support Mr. Roosevelt and the Administration argue that no more capable board of engineers could have been selected than those which accompanied Mr. Taft, and they agree that the report is thorough and convincing. Mr. Taft's statement that he would make himself personally responsible for the present plans has also added weight to their side of the question.

After a long and detailed consideration of the Panama situation, the official report concludes as follows:

"A full study of all the data at hand and of the materials and of the plans that are proposed with the above modifications leaves no doubt in our minds as to the safe, tight, and durable character of the Gatun Dam. . . . . .

"Your board is satisfied that the dams and locks, the lock gates, and all other engineering structures involved in the lock-canal project are feasible and safe, and that they can be depended upon to perform with certainty their respective functions.

"We do not find any occasion for changing the type of canal that has been adopted. A change to a sea-level plan at the present time would add greatly to the cost and time of construction, without compensating advantages, either in capacity of canal or safety of navigation, and hence would be a public misfortune.

"We do find in the details and designs that have been adopted, or that are under consideration, some matters where other arrangements than those now considered seem worthy of study. As these proposed changes are of a tentative nature and do not in any case affect the main question herein discust, they are not taken up in this report."

Mr. Roosevelt's comment in his preface accompanying this report to Congress has come in for almost as much discussion as the report itself. He says in part:

"I am happy to report to you that the accompanying document shows in clearest fashion that the Congress was wise in the position it took, and that it would be an inexcusable folly to change from the proposed lock canal to a sea-level canal. In fact, this report not only determines definitely the type of canal, but makes it evident that hereafter attack on this type—the lock type—is

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in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all."

The opinion, in brief, of the press is to the point. The new commission "creates no authority and gives no license to denounce those in favor of a sea-level canal," says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.). "The report leaves one unenlightened, and President Roosevelt, as usual, requires unquestioning faith in the glittering generalities of his special commissioners," asserts the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). "The whole project is in the air," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). The report is as "ridiculous in the eyes of the people as it is worthless in the sight of the experts," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). Opposed to these rather pessimistic views we find the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) in lighter vein: "The engineers backed up by Mr. Taft, Mr. Taft backed up by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt, as usual, backed up by the Almighty—against such a combination who shall prevail?" The New York *Globe* (Rep.), in a more serious mood, puts its confidence in Colonel Goethal's view of the situation. To quote:

"Colonel Goethals was absolutely explicit on the main point of present interest when he appeared before a congressional committee yesterday. A lock canal of the type now being constructed is feasible. If it is built there is no reason, barring a Messina-like commotion of nature that would wreck any human work, to apprehend its falling down. The foundations of the Gatun Dam, in regard to which so much anxiety has been exprest, are firm. So much for the assumption that lies at the bottom of the sea-level propaganda that unless the character of the project is changed ships will never be able to pass between the two oceans."

The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), after a careful reading of the report, also believes that "the time has come to fix our thoughts solely on the lock canal, to prosecute construction to that end alone, and in every way to hold up the hands of the men who are doing this work of the ages."

OUTLOOK FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

THE new tariff law that is expected to usher in prosperity in a few months "will be the last American tariff created without the aid of a tariff commission," predicted Senator Beveridge before the tariff convention in Indianapolis last week, and a number of astute editors agree with him. Such a commission, according to the present plan, would consist of non-partizan experts who would aid Congress in an advisory way merely. It is held to be certain, whatever its fate may be, that no such formidable effort to create a tariff commission has ever been started as the one launched by the Indianapolis gathering, which contained delegates from 42 States, representing 223 agricultural, civic, and commercial bodies. Resolutions were adopted "demanding" the "immediate creation of a permanent tariff commission" by Congress; and a committee of 100 was appointed to open headquarters in Washington to wage the fight for the commission. Every Congressman who opposes the scheme will hear from his constituents, if the committee can rouse them. At the head of it all will be J. W. Van Cleave, the energetic president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Van Cleave outlines his scheme as follows:

"Here is the situation which confronts the country. Congress is to be called in special session a few weeks hence to revise the tariff. The Republican National Convention promised this. Before the election and since, the Republican candidate pledged himself to it. For us, therefore, who want honest, sane tariff revision—a tariff adjusted to the existing trade conditions, abroad as well as at home—the time to act is now.

"The business men of the country demand the establishment of a tariff commission composed of broad-gage, impartial men, who are capable of handling great enterprises. We want men who, in the interest of the American people, can think and act in a large way.

"Before I go any farther let me say that the commission could not now do the work quick enough which the extra session will be called upon to perform, in a provisional way. Let the extra session make the changes in the duties which it believes to be most urgently and most immediately needed, then pass a commission bill and then go home. All this ought not to take more than sixty days. Thus the promise of the platform and the candidate would be kept. Thus also the business disturbances would end speedily. President Taft would then have an early opportunity to appoint the commission. That body could make the investigation and collect the facts on which Congress, in the regular session a year hence, or in a subsequent session, could base the tariff adjustment which the country's business interests, the welfare of its workers, and the prosperity of the entire people demand.

"Our object here to-day is to take the tariff out of partizan politics, and keep it out. In this purpose we feel that we are backed by the great mass of thinking Americans, consumers and producers. As everybody in this hall knows, the man who will call Congress in session a few weeks hence stands with us."

The plan "is likely to be carried out in some form during the coming Administration," believes the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) predicts that "the commission will come in time," because this plan "is the only one on which a sound tariff system can be reached."

The plan of campaign is outlined thus by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Tariff-commission advocates who have been going over the situation in Congress assert that they are encouraged by the outlook for their plan, notwithstanding the hostile attitude taken by the Ways and Means Committee. They do not look for the incorporation of a tariff-commission provision in the bill as it comes from the committee nor perhaps, on the floor of the House, but they assert that the radical Senators of the new type working in cooperation with those of the Beveridge group, who have been actively favoring a tariff-commission provision for a year or more past, may be able to force it into the bill on the Senate floor. They then look for the support of public opinion to make it practically imperative for the House to assent to the scheme."

The much-heralded indorsement by the President-elect is contained in a letter to Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, dated January 18 last. These are his words:

"A tariff commission would be harmful or useful as its functions were described in the bill. My own ideas have been that there ought to be a permanent commission of tariff experts to keep themselves advised by all the means possible of the cost of producing the articles named in the schedules, in foreign countries and in this country. I think what we lack is evidence, and some such means might very well be used for the purpose of securing it. I should be the last to advocate a commission with any power to fix rates—if that were constitutional, as it would not be—or with any function other than that of furnishing the evidence to Congress upon which, from time to time, it might act."

When we turn to the comments of those who view the commission idea skeptically, however, we find some pretty weighty authorities. Thus the New York *Evening Post*, which heartily favors the plan, does not look for success. The tariff will stay in politics "because it is the best asset the Republican party has had," it believes, and while Congress may consent to a purely advisory commission, it will never pay any heed to the advice. Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, told the Indianapolis gathering plainly that the House and Senate would no more "yield an atom of its power or prerogative than the kings and feudal barons of England, unless driven to do so." Wilbur F. Wakeman, formerly appraiser of the port of New York, says that the scheme "seems absolutely certain to be rejected by Congress," and "can not possibly materialize." And the New York *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the "delusions" of the commission advocates, remarks that Congress would inevitably provide for a commission in harmony with its own views, so nothing would be gained.

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CAN OUR FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN LAST?

ALTHO for the present the anti-Japanese agitation has subsided on the Pacific coast, largely through the energetic intervention of the President, it is maintained by a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) that much larger issues are at stake in the future relations of the two Powers. Without predicting a war, this writer thinks that commercial competition and national rivalry must strain relations and at some future day threaten a disruption of the tie that unites the two Powers. Speaking of this tie the *Tour du Monde* remarks:

"Even tho the closeness of this alliance appears to be formidable, is its permanence quite assured? There exist grave causes of discord between the contracting parties, and the most serious of their interests appear actually to conflict. The Americans have by no means given up the idea of exploiting a large part of the Asiatic continent and of asserting their preeminence in the Pacific, as soon as the completion of the Panama Canal permits them rapidly to transfer their fleets from one ocean to the other. Now in both these directions they will find an obstacle in Japan."

The American merchant marine is year by year becoming weaker and less influential in the Far East, we are told, in spite of all efforts. Of the causes of this state of things the writer adds:

"The principal one is the cost of skilled labor and shipbuilding within the territory of the Union. The shipbuilder in Japan has many advantages over his competitor in the United States. While the yellow artizan is contented with 32 cents a day, the Yankee workman demands $4 for the same work. On board ship the advantages are still on the side of the Japanese shipowner, who pays his sailors from $3 to $4 a month, while the American seaman expects from $15 to $50."

The result has been that, altho in 1896 the Japanese had no important shipyard, they have now 20,000 workmen employed in

LABOR JEALOUSY.

The stupid American laborers would not allow the yellow people to tread on the same ground. But the President and other wise statesmen would not permit this outrage.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

building ships, and their merchant marine is reckoned at 1,100,000 tons. They monopolize one-half of the Pacific trade, and they run two important steamships to the Pacific coast of America. "Commercial competition is a natural cause of future conflicts between allied nations."

Another cause of possible collision is military. The United States Navy is in rapid course of development. The naval budget has been multiplied sixfold since 1887. But:

"The Japanese fleet has not been sleeping since the triumph of Tsushima. She has 200 war-ships actually in commission, 22 more are on the stocks, and she possesses five perfectly equipped arsenals."

This writer concludes with the following optimistic remarks:

"Commercial competition and national rivalry exist, but at the present moment may seem to vanish in view of the dangers of a

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

"If I don't throw these overboard the boat will sink."

—*Amsterdammer*.

struggle whose results would enfeeble conqueror and conquered alike. But will it be always so? We have for a long time been accustomed to see peace intervening between countries which seemed clearly destined for an armed struggle. We hope that this will turn out to be the case with the Yankees and the Japs and that these two practical peoples will consider that if they set out to devour one another they will simply be playing into the hands of those Powers who are watching them with an attentive eye, always ready to pounce upon a rich inheritance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLAY THAT IS STIRRING ENGLAND

THE play "An Englishman's Home," now running in London, has created a tremendous sensation which is attributed less to its dramatic value (which we treat in another article) than to its grip on British patriotism. It represents what might happen if the prediction of Lord Roberts were to come true, and England were to be suddenly invaded. The picture is so realistic as, in the words of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, "to read a terrible lesson to British unpreparedness." The play represents a British household whose members are devoted to frivolous pursuits, ridiculing the efforts to raise an efficient army. Suddenly they wake to find the house surrounded by invading troops, their feeble defense is overcome, and the head of the house is shot for defending his own home. This vivid picture of the possibilities of invasion has seemingly "got on the nerves" of the British amazingly. It is ranked by some with the great plays and books that have roused nations to noble and heroic deeds. In speaking of the invaders pictured in the drama everybody is whispering—"Germany." The London *Times* represents those who see the play as asking: "Is this what Lord Roberts means when he talks about the danger of invasion? Is it a fact that, if an enemy were suddenly to land, he and we should behave like this?" It goes on:

"Till they went to the play, they had read with languid interest some letters and articles in the papers, and a few of them had gone so far as to send a small subscription to the National Service League. But while some had inclined to side with Lord Roberts, friends at home probably reminded them that the War Office thought differently. . . . A plain, literal presentation of the facts

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of what a raid might mean has a surprizing effect, not so much on the nerves as on the conscience. It may be ever so crude, ever so open to criticism, but it hits the mark."

The play may help to fill in the ranks of the Territorial Army, thinks the London *Daily Chronicle*, which continues:

"In one respect this play can not fail to do good, and that is in its biting satire on the absorption of so many of our people in

ORPHANS FROM REGGIO ABOARD THE "BAYERN."

athletics. This obsession of athleticism drew the anger of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose outburst against the 'flanneled fools' and 'muddied oafs' created a momentary sensation a few years ago. Mr. Kipling's criticism was somewhat misdirected. Cricket and football offer the means of a fine discipline in many manly qualities, and the cricketer and the footballer do derive some solid advantages in physique and character from the combats in which they engage. The same can not be said of the vast crowds of spectators who watch their exploits."

To *The Evening Standard* (London), on the contrary, the "Englishman's Home" does not seem likely to have any such moral and patriotic effect, and this paper declares:

"For our part we can not help distrusting this kind of impulse. We are glad the play has been written and produced, because we believe in the power of the theater to drive essential truth into thoughtless minds. We hope it will continue to have a great and popular success. But a system of national defense founded on a species of pothouse valor, engendered by the red-hot emotion of a spectacular moment—is this the system which will last? Can such an impulse and such emotion have a serious and permanent value? . . . If any real reform is to be undertaken (and we have our own scheme which we have outlined on previous occasions) it must be undertaken by a nation purged of its selfish indifference and determined manfully to set its own house in order. It must depend on a well-considered decision, not on the spur of the moment. A stage play may set men thinking. It can not usefully do more than that."

The effect of this startling play will be exactly contrary to that intended, roundly declares *The Saturday Review* (London), in which we read:

"Patriotism is no doubt a very good thing—whatever may be thought of certain species of patriots—but as an inspiration of literature or art it is seldom happy. Patriotic songs are generally doggerel, and patriotic 'sentiments' drivel. True, there is the 'Persians' and 'Henry V.,' but the bow of Æschylus or Shakespeare is not to be drawn by everybody. The authors of 'An Englishman's Home' are neither Æschyluses nor Shakespeares. Their object was good; their moral sound; but that is not an excuse for a bad play. And they are meddling with things rather too high for them. This sort of factitious propagandism upsets itself. We are keen conscriptionists, as every one knows, but we doubt stage business of this kind helping at all. It is cheapening a great national movement."

AMERICA AT THE EARTHQUAKE

TO read the accounts of earthquake relief at Messina as given in such papers as the *Tribuna* (Rome), one would believe that the most prominent figures on the scene were the King and Queen of Italy, the American Red Cross Society, and Ambassador Griscom with his Committee of Succor. The personal services of the Americans seem actually to have been more highly thought of than the immensity of the sum subscribed in the United States for the relief of the sufferers. The London *Times* explained the fact that American munificence so far overshadowed the contributions to the Mansion House Fund by reminding its readers that England had Indian famines and Indian plagues to look after. The *Tribuna* was satisfied with saying that the gift of America really showed the "solidarity of Italy with the United States." This "solidarity" was also proved by the record this Roman organ gives of the generous contributions sent from Italo-Americans of every American city. But special attention is paid by the *Tribuna* to the character and energy of the American Red Cross Society. They worked "without excitement and without fatigue." Nothing struck the Italian newspaper man so vividly as the "generous activity" of these men and women. Their "promptness," and the "simplicity of heart and sympathy with which their services were rendered" are recorded in terms of sincere gratitude.

Nor were the observers less affected by the activity of Ambassador Griscom, "whose intelligent energy was magnificently effective." Mr. Griscom, we are told, was enabled to cruise for seven days along the coast of Calabria and Sicily. "He represented the keen desire of the United States to exhibit sympathy in that hour of overwhelming calamity." The *Tribuna* declares:

"Mr. Griscom was the very soul and ruling spirit of the Committee of Succor, and to him was principally due the self-sacrificing promptness which brought comfort and assistance to points of that scene of desolation where they were least expected. His sole aim during the eight days of his cruise and land travels was to find out the spots where the needs of the sufferers were most urgent and their necessities most vital. On the eve of his departure we bade his ship farewell with deep emotion. That ship brought a blessing to every spot where death had spread lamentation and horror."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN RED CROSS STEAMER "BAYERN" ANCHORED OFF REGGIO.
It "brought a blessing to every spot where death had spread lamentation and horror."

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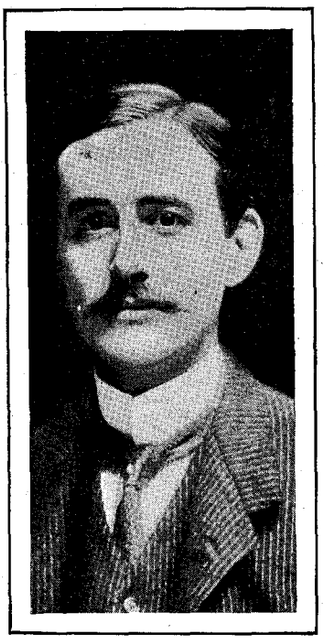
VISIT OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

WHILE London is being roused by a play representing a German invasion, and while the two countries are feverishly building *Dreadnoughts* at a rate that seems to indicate not merely dread, but panic, King Edward makes a state visit to Berlin that is taken by all the newspapers as intended to promote peace and good-will, and to show all the world that Germany and England are fast friends. We fail to find in these papers, however, any news of a cut in the naval or military program of either Power; on the contrary, the very editorials that treat of the peace visit seize the opportunity to rehearse the British grievances against Germany and the German grievances against England. The British press hope Germany will calm its fears of being "isolated" or "hemmed in," but the London *Times*, in its peace editorial, warns the Germans to take notice that while "the Powers have no desire to isolate Germany, they are also resolved to prevent her from isolating any one," or of "claiming hegemony." The other Powers are determined to prevent this as threatening the peace of Europe. *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) thinks that no royal visits can lessen two dangers which threaten England, "the persistent and unjustifiable increase of German naval armaments" and Germany's "restless nervosity and querulousness" when she observes England's relations with the other Powers.



AMBASSADOR GRISCOM,

Who "was the very soul and ruling spirit of the Committee of Succor," in the earthquake region.

The point of view taken by the laboring and proletariat classes is best exprest in *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), in which occurs the following comment:

"With a firm foundation of personal regard and friendship to build upon, King Edward and the Kaiser will, one may hope, add something to the chances of that peace we believe both so earnestly desire.

"Germany, even more than Great Britain, is in need of easement of the financial strain of preparedness for war. We need as much as Germany opportunity for industrial and social legislation and diplomacy. And the King's visit will undoubtedly do something to make these things possible."

The way in which the German Government regards the visit is plainly set forth in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of Prince von Buelow. Indeed, we seem to hear the voice of the astute and eloquent Chancellor himself when we read in its comment on the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin that "there is no sentimentality in politics" and that "a patriotic policy is that which a state adopts in pursuing such a political course as best serves its own interests." It is on this line, and on this line only, that "in a friendly state of relations between two peoples lies the best security for the general peace." As there are now "no actual political misunderstandings, whether general or particular, between the two governments," both nations may indulge "sincere and tranquil satisfaction over the happy auspices with which the royal visit takes place."

The Standard (London) thinks the Chancellor has spoken through his mouthpiece well and truly, and that while the main importance of the visit lies in its "purpose of proclaiming to the world the good relations existing between the governments and peoples of Great Britain and Germany," at the same time the two countries are really competing with each other in the building of war-vessels. To quote further:

"There is no excuse on either side for imputing a sinister method or mischievous counsels to the other. But there is—nor will any good be done by disguising it—a fundamental reason why mutual understanding can not at once ripen into friendship. No advantage is to be gained by ignoring the fact that Germany is building, year by year, against the British Navy. We do not call on our neighbors to halt in their preparations—that would be a *casus belli*, and this country, from mere motives of strategic policy, will never provoke a war. Again, we do not complain because the annual charge on the estimates has to mount steadily upward. That would be unmanly. On the contrary, we accept the situation."

The other German papers do not by any means confine themselves to the diplomatic commonplaces of the official *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, and the Kaiser's favorite Berlin daily, the *Tageblatt*, observes that "the acts of England's policy in the future will contribute more to dispel distrust than any fine words now spoken on either side." It would be folly to expect that "the Germanophobes of Great Britain will immediately be put to silence by the reception of the royal visitors," remarks the Conservative *Berliner Neueste Zeitung*. "All the efforts made by Germany to produce friendly relations with England," bitterly exclaims the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "remain and are likely to remain, as they have ever remained, unsuccessful." The *Reichsbote* (Berlin) speaks more specifically when it says, "We can not get over the fact that the mustering of a formidable fleet in the North fails to make a peaceable impression on Germany."

In a far more just and judicial tone the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) observes, in discussing the significance of the royal visit:

"Attractive as would be the prospect of a complete understanding between Germany and England, it would be silly to mistake aspirations for facts. For a long time utterances have reached us from England which aroused no very agreeable feelings in Germany. For months Germany has been the butt of malicious attacks in the press, the policy of Germany has been criticized with mean suspiciousness and this especially since the rise of the Balkan imbroglio. The presence of the King of England in Berlin may tend to dissipate the clouds of misunderstanding, but this fact would strike us as a little more credible if the announcement and chronicle of the visit had been made with greater enthusiasm by the British press."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN RED-CROSS NURSES

In front of the Reggio barracks, where 790 soldiers were killed.

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TO MAKE THE FILIPINO WORK

THE Filipino who owns a banana-patch that he can live on will not work. When the tax-gatherer of the American Government comes round, he is not to be found at home, declares the Hong-kong *Telegraph*. His "crowning defect" is that "he refuses to be disturbed from the sloth and laziness which are ingrained in his nature." How can he be induced to recognize the dignity as well as the advantages of labor? The writer asks:

"Is the problem insoluble; is it beyond the power of the American Government to induce the new subjects of the United States to understand the advantages they would personally derive from the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the islands?"

He proceeds to cite the experience of the English in the Malay States. They succeeded in making the Malays industrious by importing Chinese to set them an example of industry and to compete with them. This remarkable experience of the English Government in solving a parallel problem is thus described:

"There, from the sultans downward, the meaning of work was unknown; in fact it was considered a degrading spectacle to witness a man, presumably sane and responsible for his actions, voluntarily assisting his female dependents in the fields, and no man with a kriss or a spear allowed the idea to cross his mind. Yet to-day the Malays are workers in the best sense of the word. They are industrious and, in their own fashion, enterprising. . . . Now we come to the point why Great Britain so successfully managed to bring the Malays to understand that they had everything to gain by labor.

"Chinese by the hundred and the thousand were imported to open up the mines, to work in the engineering yards, to plant paddy and tapioca.

"The Chinese were paid reasonable wages.

"Some of them prospered and launched out on their own account, became towkays and respected members of society.

"The force of example and the evidence of what could be gained by imitating the Chinese miraculously did what no corvée system could have done; it induced the Malays to recognize that labor, and hard labor at that, had its compensations, and the average Malay to-day is a worker and not a dreamer."

FILIPINO LABORERS.

The Philippine Commission remarks in its report that "whatever other good qualities the Filipino may have, industry and docility are qualities which his warmest admirers do not claim to particularly characterize him."

It is not too late for the American Government to remove the "insurmountable barrier" which they have erected against the imitation of this British precedent and thus render the Filipino industrious, enterprising, and prosperous. To quote further:

"The American Government have erected an insurmountable barrier against Chinese labor.

"They have excluded the very people who would have opened the eyes of the Filipinos to the benefits which flow from labor.

"When the Government relaxes the restrictions and admits the Chinese agricultural laborer to offer an example of what patience and industry can achieve, then, perhaps, the problem of work as the real panacea of the Philippines may be solved."

THE TURKO-BULGARIAN INDEMNITY.

The joke of it is that both know the pistols are not loaded.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

WHY THE PEACE BELL IN THE BALKANS WILL NOT RING.

There are too many pulling the ropes.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WHY THE BEAUTIFUL DANUBE IS BLUE.

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PITTSBURG'S $3,000,000 YEAR OF TYPHOID

AN effort has been made, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., to sum up, in dollars and cents, the actual cost to the community of a single preventable disease—typhoid fever. This was done by personal investigation under the auspices of "The Pittsburg Survey," recently treated in our pages. To *Charities and the Commons* (New York), Frank E. Wing, associate director of the survey, contributes an article on the economic cost of this disease to Pittsburg in which he puts the cost of one year's typhoid at more than $3,000,000. Mr. Wing informs us that the period covered by the investigation was the year ending June 30, 1907. An analysis shows that there were either reported to the Pittsburg Bureau of Health, or known to the investigator, a total of 1,029 typhoid cases in six wards within the one year studied. These cases occurred in 844 families, of which, five months after the close of this year period, but 338 could be located, the remainder having either moved out of the State or been lost track of. Mr. Wing goes on to say:

"There were 2,045 individuals in these 338 families, or an average of 6.4 persons per family. Of this number, 448 individuals, or 22 per cent., had typhoid fever within the year. Out of these 448 cases, there were 26 deaths and 422 recoveries, an exceptionally low percentage of deaths to cases.

"Of the 448 patients, 187 were wage-earners, contributing all or part of their earnings to the family income. As a result of their illness, these 187 wage-earners lost 1,901 weeks' work, or 36.6 years. This averaged over ten weeks per patient, and represented an actual loss in wages of $23,573.15. In addition, other wage-earners lost 322 weeks' work while caring for patients, thereby losing $3,326.50 in wages, and bringing the total of wages lost to $26,899.65.

"The other large item of cost is that of expense for care and treatment of patients. Ninety cases were treated in hospitals for all or part of the time, as pay patients, half-charity, or full charity cases. To meet these hospital expenses, $2,332 was paid to hospitals by full-pay patients themselves, and $1,834.50 was paid the hospitals by either individuals or charitable organizations for the care of half-pay patients, making the total cost of caring for 60 hospital patients $4,166.50. This is an understatement, because it omits the contribution of the hospitals themselves to the care of half-charity and full-charity patients. If figures were available, there should be added the amount represented by the difference in the money paid to hospitals and the actual cost of maintenance, presumably another $1,800.

"The expenses of the remaining 358 patients cared for in their homes amounted to $12,889.90 for doctors' bills, $1,965.50 for nurses, $2,640.60 for medicines and drugs; $1,810.10 for milk, $629.20 for ice, $861.50 for servants made necessary by the illness of those naturally caring for the home, and $1,204.45 for other expenses, of which the largest single item was the cost of a trip to Colorado and return at the doctor's orders, for a patient threatened with tuberculosis The total of these expenses was $22,000.35."

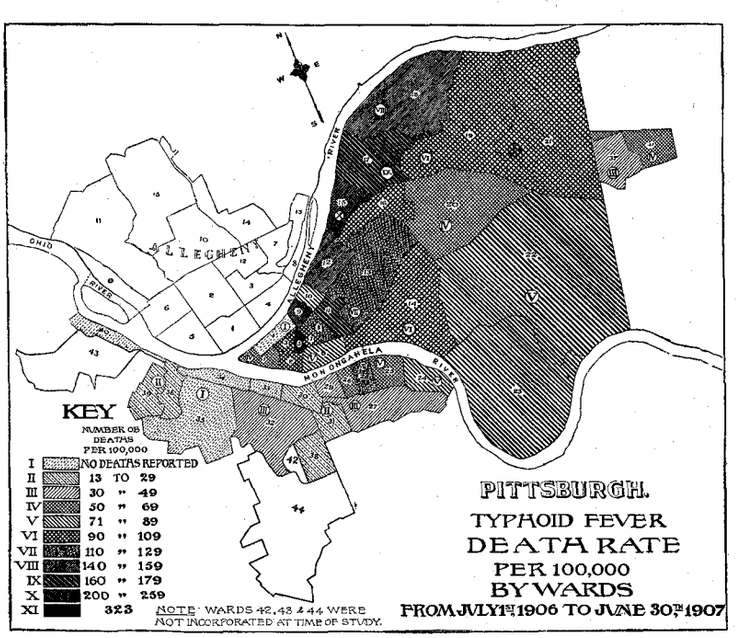
MR. FRANK E. WING,
Who puts Pittsburg's loss by typhoid fever in a form to appeal to a commercial community.

With regard to the funeral expenses of the 26 patients who died, amounting to $3,186.00, their inclusion in the account seems somewhat doubtful, since sooner or later these expenses must inevitably have been met. Considering, however, that they were premature, and were directly chargeable to typhoid fever, it seemed fair to include them, and the grand total loss in wages and expenses thus calculated was $56,252.50. To quote again:

"Further analysis shows that the average loss in wages per patient among the 187 wage-earners was $126; that the average cost per patient in loss of wages and expenses for the 446 patients was $128; and that the average cost in loss of wages and expenses for each typhoid death among the 448 cases was $2,164.

"Consider the losses in these wards in their bearing upon the city as a whole.

"There were 5,421 cases of typhoid fever in Greater Pittsburg in 1907. If the cost to each patient was $128, typhoid fever cost the city that year $693,888 in expenses and loss of wages alone. There were 622 deaths from typhoid fever in Greater Pittsburg during the same period. If we put the value of these lives lost at so low a figure as $4,000, an additional loss of $2,448,000 was sustained. Or in round numbers $3,142,000 was the minimum economic loss to the community of Greater Pittsburg, due to typhoid fever alone in the year 1907. This is a conservative estimate, in view of recent values placed on deaths from tuberculosis. The two-and-a-half-million-dollar death item might be doubled without overstating the case."



CLIMATE AND RACE—The action of climate on the organism is more important, says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 2), than is generally thought. The writer goes on:

"Climates are divided by Sardou into sunny or stimulating climates and foggy or moderate climates. The former are climates of the heights, the latter of the plains. The continued action of a climate on several generations may modify the characteristics of a race. Individual reactions vary according to cases. A subject whose organism is sluggish is more or less injuriously affected on his arrival in a stimulating climate. To avoid too sudden changes it is best to proceed by easy stages. Neutral seasons—autumn and winter—should preferably be chosen. . . . Except in rare cases of intolerance, the invalid easily adapts himself to the new environment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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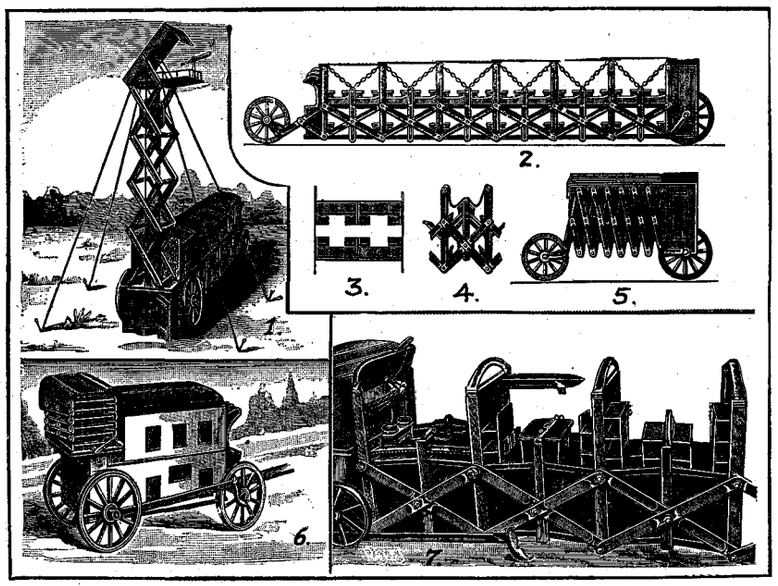
A FOLDING BARRACK

ALL the jests about flats so cramped as to necessitate folding mantelpieces with folding match-safes are excelled by the reality in the folding barrack or portable bivouac recently introduced in the German Army. Here a practicable house a hundred feet long, with accommodations for troops, officers' quarters, kitchen, and a tall observation-tower, together with all necessary furniture, folds up into such small compass that it is easily drawn by two horses. Says *La Nature* (Paris, January 16) in a description of this device:

"During the march it is a very light, ordinary carriage, which is easily drawn by two horses. But in camp, owing to its ingenious construction, it unfolds and lengthens like an accordion. It is then 25 meters [82 feet] long, and becomes a small house, with sleeping-places for troops, a cabin for an officer, camp kitchen, and even an observation-tower that may be used also as a wireless-telegraph station.

"It is very simply operated. During the march the front and rear axletrees are joined by two levers ending in anchors. The jointed parallelograms of steel tubing, which form the skeleton of the sides and roof, fold together and the whole presents the appearance of a modest covered dray. Reaching the encampment, the driver disengages the front axletree by raising the two levers, which he then drops to earth; their hooks become fixt in the ground and hold the rear of the vehicle firm. The horses are then driven forward; the carriage lengthens out and becomes a barrack. It is two stories high and has twelve compartments for soldiers. Besides these, there are quarters for one officer, an office for a sergeant, with desk, and at the end a camp kitchen with store-closet. This portable camp is also provided with furniture—beds, tables, etc.—arranged so ingeniously that, while the carriage is folded together, they all shut up automatically. The officers' quarters are really quite luxurious, containing a wash-stand, bureau, mirror, electric light, etc.



THE PORTABLE BIVOUAC.

1, Vehicle extended with tower raised; 2, skeleton of structure; 3, plan of compartment; 4, detail of jointing; 5, structure folded; 6, vehicle on the road; 7, view of interior.

"The figures show, at one end of the carriage, the extensible observation-tower; it reaches a height of 30 meters [98 feet] and has a sheltered platform that communicates with the carriage by an elevator, operated by the men.

"Such a device seems calculated to render great service in the field, especially as a portable hospital. It may run up close to the line of battle and collect the wounded without delay, caring for and saving those who could not survive a long journey.

"Finally, even in time of peace, vehicles such as this may often be of great use; when great catastrophes, such as fires or earthquakes, have numerous victims, we have here at our disposal an improvised hospital with a considerable number of beds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FORESTRY DECLARED A FARCE

THAT forest-preservation has become a farce and forestry a ridiculous occupation are propositions laid down by *Engineering-Contracting* (New York, February 3). This interesting attitude the writer justifies by asserting that the employment of reenforced concrete has now been carried so far, and has become so popular, that the demand for lumber as a constructive material is not likely to persist for many years. He says:

"Amid all this illogical agitation for forest preservation it is well to turn an eye toward the timber of the future—'concrete lumber,' as it has been aptly called. While engineers are well aware that concrete, reenforced with steel, is better than timber and can be used in its place for all kinds of construction, the public lags behind in knowledge and listens seriously to the demands of government foresters for the setting aside of huge domains as 'forest reserves.' Already great areas in the mountain States and among the coast counties of Oregon and Washington have been reserved from private ownership, because of the cry for forest preservation. A few years hence the folly of this action will become apparent, for much of the land thus reserved can be used far more profitably for raising fruit than for raising timber. What will open the eyes of the public to this fact? Not argument and oratory, but the silent logic of 'concrete lumber' and structures built of Portland cement.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has begun the systematic raising of timber for cross-ties, but long before that timber reaches maturity it will be useless for the purpose. Cross-ties of reenforced concrete are as certain to replace timber ties as cement sidewalks have replaced those of wood.

"Already the farmers of the Middle States are 'growing' their own fence-posts, not by planting acorns, but by pouring a mixture of cement, sand, and stone into molds. Hollow telegraph-poles of reenforced concrete are common in France, and concrete piles are finding a wider field of usefulness every year.

"In Italy barges and scows of reenforced concrete have been used with pronounced success.

"Fire-proof buildings of concrete are now so numerous as to excite no attention when erected even in the smaller cities, and the day is not far distant when cottages, as well as more pretentious residences, will be built of this stone lumber. It may be that Edison's plan of erecting steel molds and 'pouring' a concrete house in a day will be found practicable, altho it is likely that other forms of construction will prove more economic for all smaller buildings. The plastering of cement mortar onto expanded metal or wire mesh is quite apt to be the most economic method of building the walls of small houses in some cases, and in others it may be found preferable to erect slabs of real 'concrete lumber,' made in a central yard and transported to the site ready for use.

"Certain it now is that enough has been accomplished with reenforced concrete to prove beyond doubt that forests will soon be as little needed for building purposes as buffaloes for carriage-robes or deer for dinners.

"We have been accustomed to speak of prehistoric man as belonging to the 'stone age,' but the real stone age is only just beginning. This marvelous artificial stone called reenforced concrete has all the essential properties of timber, except combustibility. Neither the fierce combustion of fire nor the slow combustion of rot affects it. With the strength of steel and the durability of granite, reenforced concrete has already wrought wonders, but the wonders of yesterday will become the commonplaces of to-morrow, and to-morrow, in its turn, will disclose new uses for this remarkable building material formed of steel buried in stone. Thus are the ancient 'age of stone' and the modern 'age of iron' combined, making the new age of reenforced concrete, or 'steelcrete,' as it has been not inaptly called."

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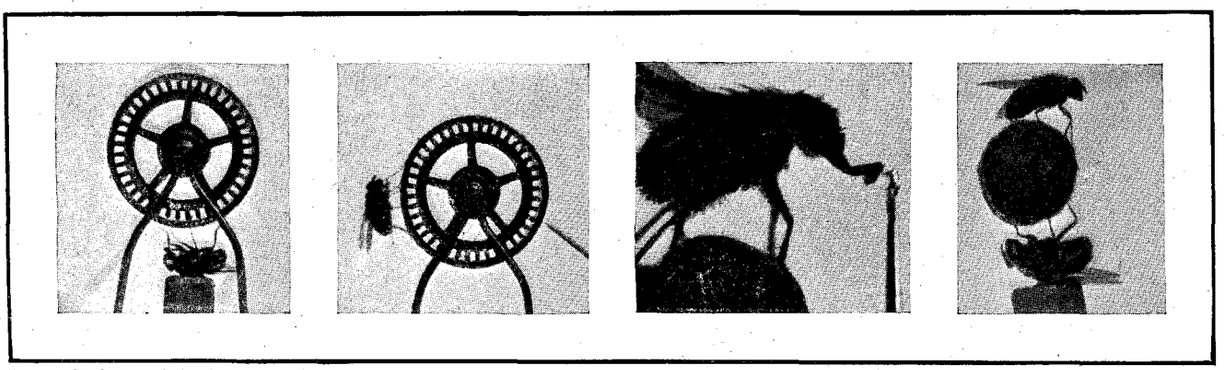

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

BLUEBOTTLE FLY TURNING A REVOLVING WHEEL.

A FLY WALKING UP A REVOLVING WHEEL.

EATING HONEY FROM A PIN HELD IN THE HAND.

BALANCING A CORK BALL UPON WHICH ANOTHER FLY IS AT THE SAME TIME PRESERVING ITS BALANCE.

THE FLY'S START AS A CIRCUS-PERFORMER.

PHYSICAL ENERGY OF THE HOUSE-FLY

UNDER this heading, some interesting photographs made in England by Frank P. Smith, a member of the Queckett Microscopical Club, are presented and described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 6). The insects and their movements were photographed by Mr. Smith on moving-picture films and exhibited to the Queckett Club. The accompanying half-tones show, of course, only typical attitudes of the insect. To quote from the account:

"Altho Mr. Smith makes no claim to being able to train the domestic fly, yet at the same time he has succeeded, as the accompanying illustrations testify, in causing it to accomplish some curious evolutions—a result due not so much to any development of intelligence as to the deception of the insect. The flies used for the purpose of chronophotographic investigation were especially bred and reared to secure large, clean, newly emerged insects.

"Flies and kindred insects are equipped with a highly developed breathing-apparatus. Instead of depending upon a single tracheal tube, as do human beings and animals, for the inhalation of air, these insects are provided with a complex network of passages extending to all parts of the body. The outcome of this arrangement is a very rapid oxygenation of the blood fluid, with an attendant enormous development of physical energy.

"To demonstrate the extent of this development, a series of popular photographs were secured, some of which are of a humorous character. The species illustrated is the familiar domestic bluebottle, which, because of its size, is more particularly suited to the purpose. In one case the fly is seen lying on its back or seated in a diminutive chair, supported or held in position by a thin band of silk passed round its waist. In this position it held and played, or juggled, with a number of articles of relatively large size, such as small dumb-bells and weights, or nursed a smaller fly without any apparent effort. A certain degree of restraint was imposed, but in the case of revolving the small wheel, the insect was allowed complete freedom. In order to revolve the wheel, the fly was made to try to walk along its periphery. An ingenious device was prepared, the object being to cause it to desist from its natural inclination to fly, and to induce it to walk up the side of the wheel. A dark box was fitted with a small door of very thin glass attached to an escapement similar to that of a pendulum clock. When the fly was first imprisoned in the box, it instantly attempted to effect an escape through the glass door with a frantic buzz. Every time it struck the glass it received a slight tap on the head from the escapement. At first such results only increased its fury, but in a short while, owing to the continued tappings upon its head, it would become more tractable. Finally, instead of attempting to escape by flying, it would make an effort to achieve its object by walking up the wheel. While in this tractable condition the photographs were secured. The entomologist, however, found it quite impossible to depend upon the results of the incarceration in the box, since very often a fly that had been under instruction for several days, upon removal to the wheel outside immediately took advantage of its liberty and flew away.

"In another instance the fly is shown lying on its back supporting and turning or juggling a ball three or four times its bulk, upon the upper side of which is another fly, which also maintains its balance upon the moving spherical surface. This action, as well as that of turning the wheel, Mr. Smith attributes to the insect's illusion that it is really walking upon a fixt surface. In another instance the fly is shown merely balancing a cork ball. It is noticeable in these various accomplishments that the fly brings its wonderful proboscis into play for the purpose of guiding and partially of preserving the balances of the various moving substances."

COMPULSORY SAFETY AT SEA

LITTLE by little the protection of the land has been thrown about passengers at sea, by making it compulsory for owners of vessels to equip them with certain safety-devices. Yet statutory provision always lags behind invention and to-day the provision of numerous pieces of apparatus is wholly voluntary. The *Republic* disaster is responsible for a considerable public demand that the use of wireless telegraphy be made compulsory on ocean-going passenger steamers, or on all those whose trips exceed in length a stated number of miles. It is noted editorially by *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 4) that other devices might well be included in this provision, notably those for the detection and prevention of fires at sea. Says this paper:

"Those in close touch with ships and shipping are aware that hardly a day passes in which the 'wireless' does not play a prominent part in getting assistance for some helpless craft, and so fully appreciate its usefulness. It is only when some such disaster as the collision between the liners *Republic* and *Florida* occurs practically in our waters, however, that those not intimately acquainted with the mariners' life awaken to what—in justice to all concerned—*are absolute necessities in the equipment of the modern passenger vessel.*

"It is appalling to think that there are transatlantic steamship owners not sufficiently progressive, to put it mildly, to have equipment of this kind installed on their vessels, and that these vessels, with about one thousand souls aboard, when out of the range of vision of passing craft belonging to more progressive owners, have a slim chance of obtaining any assistance they may urgently need. The loss of the *Republic*, one of the transatlantic ferry's finest, demonstrates the fact that the non-'wireless' vessel, under certain conditions, is a menace to modern navigation in the steamship route.

"To say that passenger vessels were considered a triumph of the shipbuilder's and navigator's art ten years ago, before the Marconi wireless came into force on the Atlantic, is to make a mighty poor excuse for ignoring the needs of the present day. Steamships were considered the acme of safety before such improvements as water-tight bulkheads, double bottom, twin screws, etc., were known in the shipyard. Perhaps it is just as well that competition is to a great extent responsible for the installation of each device conceded to be of practical value to the prevention of loss of life at sea. The intending passenger these days, when purchasing his ticket, seldom fails to make some inquiries along this line, with

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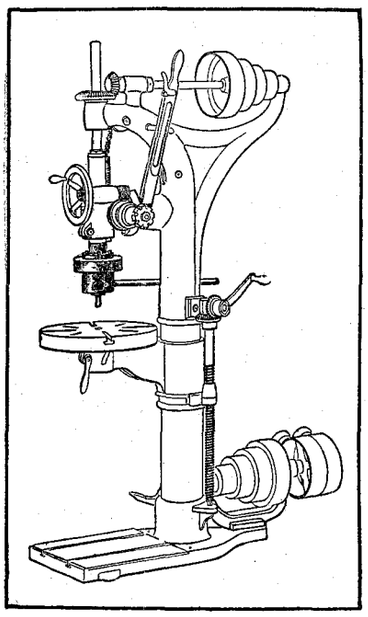
the result that the company owning the best equipped vessels usually gets his patronage.

"The introduction within the past few years of submarine signaling-apparatus has done much to lighten the burden resting on the shoulders of the navigating officer. Many accidents due to fog have been averted, and many hours—formerly spent in endeavoring to 'pick up' a lightship or other point—saved by the use of this device."

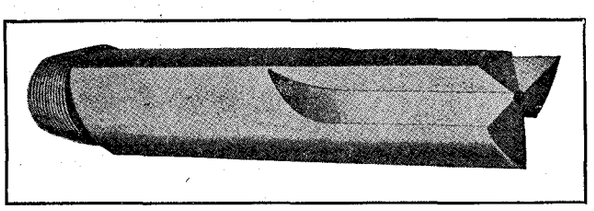


MACHINE FOR DRILLING SQUARE HOLES.

A clause in the latest Regulations of the Steamboat Inspection Service practically forces the shipbuilder and owner, we are told, to recognize the fact that there are commendable boat-handling devices on the market and that launching-apparatus will have to be rapid and safe—a time limit being given. Such a rule, the writer thinks, was really unnecessary in the case of a large percentage of owners. Compulsory boat drill at sea has done much to allay fear, and, when boats are fitted with apparatus for rapid and safe handling, the passengers' confidence is still further augmented.

Another danger of the sea is also inadequately provided for in many ships that seem up to date, and to which hundreds and thousands of passengers thoughtlessly entrust their lives. This is the danger from fire. Says the writer on this point:

"There are several systems of fire-fighting apparatus aboard ship, but how many vessels are equipped with a device which will unfailingly announce the presence of fire in its incipiency? How much longer has the ship master to depend on the keen sense of smell or sight of the various members of his crew to detect the smoldering blaze? A recent fire aboard ship was discovered through smoke being observed rolling from a hatch. In fighting the fire the master and mate of the vessel were overcome, the fire itself being extinguished only after many hours of strenuous effort on the part of the crew. This was a fire which, according to report, must have been smoldering some considerable time. Fire at sea is one of the few things which strike terror to the heart of the sailor. There are devices at present in use aboard ship which not only announce the presence of fire in the freight or other compartments, but will give warning of a rise in temperature in these compartments and so prevent any possibility of an outbreak. We have read letters written by masters, mates, and engineers, commending these devices; letters from the men who were aboard ship when the device was the means of saving the vessel and lives of the crew. Is the day to come when shipowners will be compelled to adopt some such device, or will they still continue to depend on the pluck and endurance of the masters and crews of their vessels to extinguish any conflagration which may break forth?



SHANK OF "SQUARE" DRILL.

"The adoption of the wireless should no longer be left to the choice of the shipowner. Neither, for that matter, should the adoption of the devices above mentioned. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when so far as the vessels of our merchant marine are concerned, the best of equipment will be none too good."

TO BORE SQUARE HOLES

A THREE-CORNERED drill that bores square holes is described in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, February). This device, which is a German invention, may be used on any ordinary lathe, drill-press, or milling-machine, and is said to be a mechanical wonder. Says the paper just named:

"That it will have a wide field of application is apparent when we consider the great number of square holes employed in wood-working, stone-working, and metal-working. Ordinarily, these holes are first bored round and then worked out square, either by laborious hand-work with a chisel and file, or upon slotters or similar machines, whereas the new machine bores a square hole in the first place nearly as rapidly as a round drill can bore a round hole. Not only this, but the same idea can be applied to drilling triangular holes, and holes with five, six, or more sides as desired. The device by which these wonders are performed is really very simple, consisting of a special drill, three-cornered in the case of square holes, and a special chuck for holding this tool, which is fixt on the ordinary lathe or drill-press.

"This chuck contains three parts that move independently of one another. First, a part which screws onto the spindle of the drill and revolves with the latter; second, a stationary part which rides upon the part first mentioned; and third, a holder into which the shank of the drill is screwed.

"This holder is caused to rotate with the part first mentioned. but is at liberty to move sidewise a certain distance in any direction. Its exact motion is determined by a guide in the second part of the chuck, which surrounds the shank of the drill. The shank of the drill is three-cornered but not exactly triangular, that is, the three sides are convex, being formed by arcs of circles struck from centers at the opposite corners. The three-cornered shank just fits into the square guide, and as the shank turns about in the guide which is held stationary, the three corners of the shank in turn enter into each of the four corners of the guide. At the same time, the three corners of the cutting-head strike out the sides of the work. It should here be explained that the cutting edges are on the end of the tool, not on the side, being in this respect similar to the ordinary twist or flat drill. For drilling holes of different sizes only one chuck is required, the guide in the chuck being so constructed that the opening can be enlarged and diminished by turning the key."

The motion of the three-cornered shank of the tool within the square plate can be better understood, the writer goes on to say, when it is remembered that the radius used to strike out the three sides of the shank is just equal to one of the sides of the square formed by the guide. Therefore, while one side of the shank rolls or slides on one side of the guide, the opposite corner of the shank moves in a straight line corresponding to the opposite side of the guide. In other words, during a certain part of the revolution the corners of the tool travel in straight lines, along the outside of the square. To quote further:

"By trying this with a small model, it will be found, however, that there is a small space in each corner where the rolling motion ceases, so that the corner is blunt and not sharp.

"While blunt-cornered holes are satisfactory for the great majority of uses, there are cases where a sharp-cornered hole is desired, and this is secured by a special construction in which the tool is made smaller than the shank and one of the corners of the shank is rounded. The exact shape of the shank in this case has been determined by a careful cut-and-try method, and as templets have been made for each size, any number of tools can be duplicated in the right shape and size for each size of hole to be bored.

"The obvious utility of this invention will be apparent to any one who works in wood, iron, brass, stone, or other materials. Hundreds of the appliances have been sold in Germany, and companies have been established in other countries, notably France and England, for the introduction of the device there."

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PERFECTING THE TORPEDO

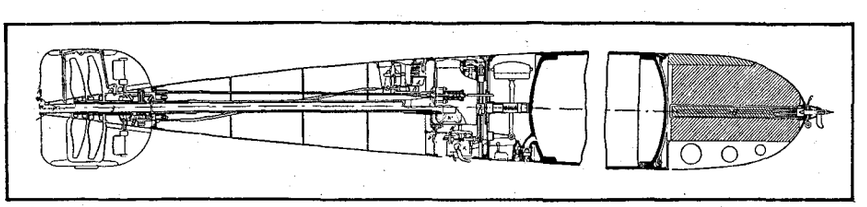
THE development of the automobile torpedo has gone on so rapidly during the past few years that the general public has but an imperfect idea of it. People think still of the torpedo as it was for a long period after its invention—unreliable, wobbly, going anywhere but where it was aimed, and inflicting variable damage, or none at all, when it did hit. All this has been changed, we are told by A. M. Hoffmann, writing in *International Marine Engineering* (London and New York, February). In the first place, there has been a revolution in the size of the torpedo. Only a few years ago there was but one general size, and none larger than 14 feet in length. To quote Mr. Hoffmann:

"To-day the torpedo has grown to a length of fully five meters [19.69 feet], and a distinction is made in assigning these weapons to vessels; torpedo-boats being fitted with 18-inch torpedoes of very high speed but shorter range, while the heavy-armored ships carry torpedoes of 21 inches diameter of greater effective range but lower speed. . . . . .

"The motive power of the modern torpedo is comprest air. Ten years ago the air-flasks of the largest torpedoes were charged to a pressure of 1,350 pounds to the square inch, while to-day the working pressure for the latest types is 2,250 pounds to the square inch; and there is reason to believe that we shall have a further increase as metallurgical advances make it possible to fabricate air-flasks of moderate weight which shall be capable of safely withstanding the stress of higher pressures. Pent-up energy of this sort makes the air-flask, by itself, a weapon of no mean potentiality."

Of recent years, the writer tells us, the range and speed of the torpedo have been greatly increased by an American invention by which the air remaining in the flask is progressively heated more and more as air passes out to drive the motors, thus maintaining the pressure. Says the writer:

"As a result of this . . . work, the first 21-inch torpedoes attained very remarkable results; in fact, the speed was increased nearly 50 per cent., while the effective endurance or range at the old speed was more than doubled. Since then, correspondingly good results have been secured with the 18-inch torpedo. . . It may be of interest to know . . . how this is accomplished. In addition to the air-flask charged with the motive force for the torpedo, there are two or three small flasks which are filled with alcohol and yet retain a little space for a reserve of air. These flasks or tanks are connected to a burner in the big flask or air-chamber. When the torpedo is discharged from the torpedo-tube the pressure used to expel the weapon—either air or powder—is sufficient to open a little valve which turns on the air to the engines and at the same time opens a connection between the air-chamber and the flasks containing alcohol. After the engines have been running a few moments there is a difference between the pressure in the fuel-flasks and the pressure in the motive air-chamber—the latter being lower. As a result, liquid fuel is forced into the burner in the air-chamber and at the same time a cunningly devised trigger is released which explodes a fuse and ignites the alcohol. Immediately the heat thus generated causes the air in the chamber to expand and incidentally the working-pressure is raised. This pressure, after reaching a point above that in the fuel-flasks, restrains the flow of the alcohol automatically until the chamber pressure is again lower than that of the air in the fuel system, the pressure of which is reflexively maintained by the surplus power developed in the main air-flask."

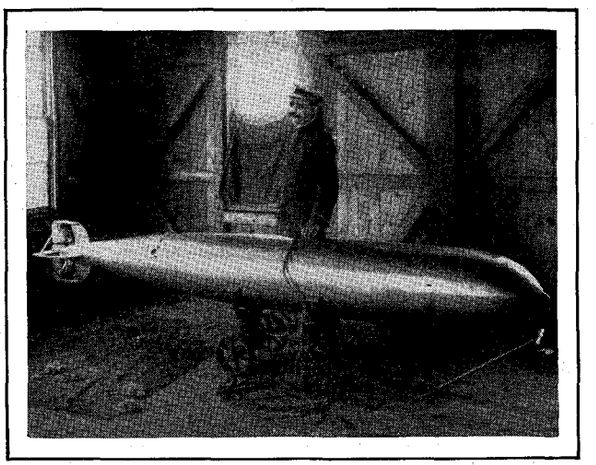


Courtesy of "Marine Engineering."

SECTIONAL VIEW OF A TORPEDO.

A, After-body; *B*, Air-flask; *C*, Gunpowder-charge; *J*, Air-valve; *M*, Turbine; *N*, Reducing-valve; *V*, Gyroscope: *X*, Superheater.

The secondary advantage of this arrangement lies in the fact that the air exhausted by the engines is warm and the risk of the formation of ice or frost in the moving parts is eliminated, so that the superheater has thus removed one of the obstacles to effective service in winter time. Until recently, torpedoes were driven by a wonderfully compact little engine of the ordinary cylinder or reciprocating order known as the "Brotherhood" balanced type, but the turbine has now supplanted them and added greatly to the speed and to the range of the torpedo by taking up less room.



Courtesy of "Marine Engineering."

THE LATEST TYPE OF 18-INCH TORPEDO.

Until the last few years, too, the gyroscope installed in torpedoes was spun by a spring which was generally wound a short while before the torpedo was launched. With the introduction of a turbine-driven gyroscope operated by an air impulse, not only was the initial shock due to the spring release done away with—permitting a more finely balanced device—but the gyroscope was kept in continuous motion by a constant air impulse. The increased smoothness of running due to this modified gyroscope, the writer tells us, has greatly flattened the path of the torpedo, so that it now travels on a straight line instead of the very sinuous one of old. This naturally increases the range and the linear speed of the weapon. The balanced turbine for this work is the invention of an American naval officer, and it is a wonderfully cunning piece of mechanism. Moreover:

"Before the Obry gear was invented, the torpedo was a very uncertain weapon. Dents or other imperfections in the surface of the torpedo used to cause it to steer badly; and if the vessel were moving at the time the torpedo was discharged, and the torpedo struck the water improperly, it was easily 'tumbled' and deflected from its desired target. Especially was this so if the torpedo rolled on entering the water so as to cause its horizontal rudders —which normally control depth—to become, pro tem, vertical or lateral rudders. The Obry gear reduced errors due to these causes to a marked extent, but the improved turbine-driven gyroscope of to-day has, in its turn, greatly increased these powers of directive correction.

"The gyroscope has been still further widened in its usefulness by making it adjustable, so that the original purpose of holding the torpedo to its line of discharge has been amplified in a manner that now makes it possible to expel the torpedo at an angle of quite 120° from its intended target and yet have the gyroscope bring the torpedo gradually round through that arc and then turn it and hold it in a straight line for its objective. . . . This permits the torpedo-boat to approach her target head-on, and thus to offer her most moderate area for the attack of an enemy's gun-fire. When within striking distance, all of the tubes can be discharged simultaneously and with excellent chances of hitting the mark and doing effective work."

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BOSTON REPENTING

EVERYWHERE throughout the city of Boston, in homes, in factories, in stores, and even in newspaper offices, the revival is the chief topic of conversation. This statement is made by Mr. George T. B. Davis in an article in *The Examiner* (New York) recounting the features of the present religious interest in Boston and its neighborhood. The article "in no respect overstates the situation," certifies the general chairman and the chairman of the press committee. The city is "in the midst of what is in many respects the greatest revival New England has ever known." Dr. Conrad, pastor of the famous Park Street Congregationalist Church, adds: "Before we get through we will see, I firmly believe, one of the greatest revivals America has ever known." Mr. Davis gives these facts:

"The newspapers are devoting page after page to the spread of the awakening. To-day the most conservative morning paper in Boston devotes seven columns to the revival, while another paper devotes most of three pages to the movement. Yesterday a reporter told me that for two hours after he reached the office he did no work, but simply talked to the other reporters about the revival. Every one is amazed at the manner in which the power of God has fallen upon the city.

"The movement is under the leadership of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Mr. Charles M. Alexander, assisted by about sixty evangelists, ministers, and Gospel singers. Practically all the evangelical churches in Greater Boston have united in an effort to win the lost of the city to a knowledge of Christ. Before the arrival of the evangelists there had been long and earnest preparation and a great volume of prayer. The revival fires were already kindled, and only awaited the arrival of the evangelists to burst into flame. . . . . .

"A well-known religious editor, who has been in the ministry for nearly fifty years, told me he had never before seen a great city so stirred by the power of God. He mentioned the significant fact that a strange quietness has come upon the streets of the city at night. The Rev. L. B. Bates, D.D., father of ex-Governor Bates, says that he has never seen anything like this movement in the last thirty years. At one of the meetings in Cambridge, a suburb of Boston, the Mayor presided, and said that he had spoken to a policeman, who declared that the effect of the revival was wonderfully lessening the work of policemen.

"The crowds which flock to the meetings remind me of the scenes in Swansea during the Welsh revival four years ago. It is estimated that fully 25,000 people attended the meetings nightly; while 30,000 were present on Sunday, altho the regular services were continued in most of the churches. . . . . .

"To me no feature of the movement is more impressive than to see 3,000 people, over half of them men, pack Tremont Temple at noon daily to get a touch of the revival spirit. Yesterday, in spite of the extreme cold, hundreds stood outside the doors hoping by some possibility to gain admission. The throngs are so great that two extra meetings downtown are now held daily, one in the Park Street Congregational Church and the other in the historic Faneuil Hall."

The singing of gospel hymns forms one of the chief features of the awakening, it is said. Revival hymns have been published in the newspapers and people are heard singing on the street. About half the time at the meetings is given to Mr. Alexander, who leads the singing. He is described as "a young man of the trimmest appearance and the most alert bearing. He is very bald, but his face is very fresh. He has the most winsome smile imaginable." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) tells "how Mr. Alexander caught his crowd," using a somewhat dramatic method of presentation. Thus:

"The usual rather slow start in the singing, with the usual preponderance of female voices.

"*Mr. Alexander* (with exaggerated sweetness): 'Thank you, *ladies!* [Much laughter.] You great, big, broad-shouldered men, where were you? I couldn't hear a sound from you. And now you have got to sing. You won't have a chance to hear Dr. Chapman till you do sing. Now, just the men. And if you don't know this tune, sing some other; but sing!'

"A great improvement, followed by praise for the upper gallery in the rear, and a prophecy that they would beat the whole house if they should sing alone. They try it, with fine effect.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Bless your heart, you can't fool me! Why, I think every one up there was singing. You have just made this meeting over. [Applause.] Oh, I like you! Now, I'm not so sure about this side of the upper gallery, but I'll try you.'

"That side sings it, and excels the back gallery—of course.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Same quality. Cream rises to the top every time.'

"Then he tries the other side gallery—the top one. Result not so good.

"*Mr. Alexander:* '*Who* was that man up there that was singing? [Great laughter.] Show him to me! Get up there, brother, and sing it. [A man is pushed to the front, up near the ceiling.] Take your time, now, brother.'

"He sings it, and sings it well, in spite of evident tremors.

"*Mr. Alexander*, heartily: 'Good for you! Now, you quality folks in the first balcony, let us hear from you. [They peal it out in a mighty volume.] Now, aren't you folks on the floor ashamed of yourselves?'

"Then he called upon the preachers to sing it by themselves, and they did so with a vim that brought forth a round of applause. Then he was bold enough to call upon the row of reporters in front of him. I heard groans on my right and my left. 'Oh, come now,' they muttered, 'that is going it too strong!' Nevertheless they sang it, and with a will, and received the most applause of all.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Don't tell me that Boston can't sing! Now let us have it once more, everybody. The building might burn down, and we'd never have the chance at it again.'"

Dr. Chapman writes in *Zion's Herald* (Boston):

"I consider the Boston evangelistic campaign the greatest in every way with which I have ever been associated. I know that this city is profoundly stirred, and I am persuaded that it is the power of God which has taken possession of the people. All classes and conditions of men and women are interested. There is genuine conviction of sin. There is the old-time concern for souls. We are witnessing every night the most clear-cut conversions possible."

NOT A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY?

AN effort will be made by the Jews to prove that this is not a Christian country. Action to such an end was decided upon at the recent assembly held in Philadelphia by representatives of the various Jewish congregations, where a committee was appointed to distribute a publication "which shall take the stand by convincing argument that from a constitutional point of view this is not a Christian country." *Harper's Weekly* (New York) publishes some comments upon this proposed action that a Jewish paper, the Boston *Advocate*, quotes without comment. Says *Harper's*:

"Subject to correction by experts, we guess it isn't a Christian country from a constitutional point of view, but if so, will it pay the Jewish brethren to rub it in? Are they not pretty comfortable here, in the main, as it is, and in so far as our laws go? Suppose they succeed in getting everybody informed and convinced that there is no warrant in the Constitution for calling this a Christian country, what is to hinder putting such a warrant into the Constitution forthwith? There are estimated to be 1,777,000 Jews in this country, and the almanac says there are five million Baptists, twelve million Roman Catholics, two million Lutherans, nearly seven million Methodists, nearly two million Presbyterians, about a million Episcopalians, and three or four millions of Christians of other varieties—thirty-three millions in all. That accounts for only half the population, but a conservative estimate would be that for one Jewish vote in the country there are forty-five that may be roughly rated as Christian. So, of course, our Jewish brothers would have to rely on Christian votes to keep Christianity

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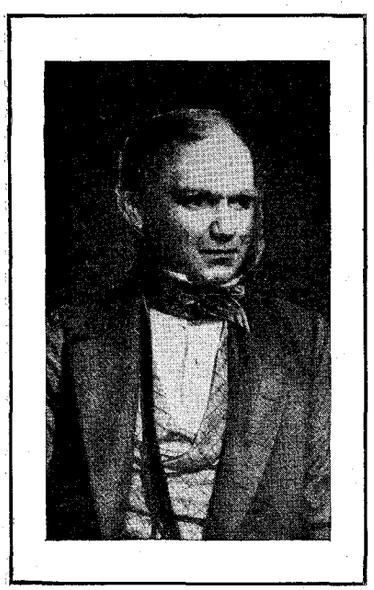
out of the Constitution, and if any considerable number of organized and classified Christians—say, the Methodist, Baptist, and Roman-Catholic brethren—were prodded up to the point of wanting to get it in, to keep it out might come to be a good deal of a labor. It looks to us, therefore, as tho the Hebrew brothers would find it just as profitable to lie low about the Constitution, and content themselves with the free enjoyment of their religious preferences, and the fair chances in trade, which our laws at present secure to them. The question whether or not this is a Christian country, from a constitutional point of view or otherwise, might prove to be the kind of a sleeping dog that it was a pity to have kicked."

THINKING BETTER OF DARWIN

THE "scare" in the religious world that attended the appearance of "The Origin of Species," notes *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "has now largely if not wholly passed away." Few now seem to regard Darwin as the arch-destroyer of religious faith, and an attitude of tolerance in treating of the centenary observance of the distinguished scientist is to be found in nearly all the orthodox religious journals. Darwin, along with Lincoln, is called an emancipator, "the one striking the bonds off the human brain as the other struck them off human hands." *The Banner*, in dealing with the service of Darwin to humanity, says that "he taught us the supreme value of the truth-seeking spirit." It "regrets that he lost his faith and wandered into the darkness of agnosticism," but declares that "we are to recognize the service he performed and know that God turns the work of such a man to his praise and thus fulfils himself in many ways."

Darwin's own dismay at the theological uproar which his scientific works occasioned is recalled by *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Nashville). It goes on to confess to "a vague impression that the good Father will greatly surprize him by giving him a good place in heaven, with a word of warm commendation besides as one who helped men to see what a wonderful and lovely world he had made for them to live in." This journal thinks it high time for the adoption of a sincerer attitude toward the great scientist than to quarrel with his memory—a thing "the religious world has been too much disposed" to do. It adds by way of recounting his practical achievement:



CHARLES DARWIN IN 1849,
As drawn by T. H. Maguire.

"Had Darwin's theory of the direct and progressive evolution of all animal species from lower precedent forms come into general acceptance, it could not seriously have affected the Christian faith. It is quite as easy to believe in a Creator who works thus as it is to hold by the more mechanical operation which had previously been taken for granted as in harmony with revelation.

"But Darwinism, in that full and perfectly linked succession which appealed to the mind of the great investigator himself, has never been able to establish itself. In spite of the most careful and elaborate theorizing, gaps and lapses insist on interposing themselves. Neither the 'descent of man' nor any other 'descent' of animal forms has been traced without encountering these interruptions.

"Nevertheless, Darwin made a great contribution to the world's thinking. He virtually forced us to concern ourselves with what God in nature has done, not with what we wish or fancy he might have done. By actual, practical demonstration he placed the Baconian, inductive method of reasoning upon a firmer foundation than it had ever before secured. He exalted nature (what Paul calls 'the creation') and made the world we live in an intensely interesting and attractive world. What Darwin did out of pure love of study and for the sake of investigating academic facts others following him have continued to do for practical ends. The upward thrust of his great work upon industrial arts, agriculture, stock-raising, soil and plant improvement, the economic appliance of natural resources has been for half a century simply enormous and it is, if possible, more potent to-day than ever before."

BUST OF CHARLES DARWIN.

Presented by the New York Academy of Sciences to the American Museum of Natural History.

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) blames the Darwinians for misrepresenting their leader, much as the Tolstoyans are blamed for misrepresenting Tolstoy. Both great thinkers have to bear the onus of injudicious adherents. We read:

"If Darwin had been actually followed in his spirit and methods by all those who proclaimed themselves, often loudly, to be his followers, the history of modern thought would have been vastly different, and the world would have been spared many crude philosophies and oppositions of science falsely so called.

"Natural selection, if it is anything more than a happy phrase to conceal our ignorance and provoke our learning, is a fact, a principle, a process in the orderly development of the life of the world. The blunder of regarding it as an energy, or as a sufficient cause of things, was not Darwin's. Nor was his the further blunder of supposing natural selection to be the negation of purpose or final cause in the universe. Still less was it his blunder to interpret the meaning and worth of the process of development from the beginning of it. If man was once very like an anthropoid ape, it does not follow that he is no better than a sheep or a goat to-day. If religion did begin with crude notions and a lower range of feelings, it is none the less true that it is the most significant and hopeful fact connected with man's life in the world. It was, therefore, not the blunder of Charles Darwin to regard his way of thinking as the end of religion. In the conclusion of his book he declared that the theory of evolution by natural selection is no more inimical to religion than the theory of gravitation."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) looks upon much of the language which is used to-day to extol Darwin and his work as "fulsome" and "singularly out of place." It objects to his being called the "Emancipator of the Human Mind," going on to say:

"If blind adherence to unproved assumptions constitutes mental freedom, one might readily understand the significance of the glowing tributes which are now being paid to Darwin's memory. Those eulogists are guilty of the same fault which they attribute to the supernatural believer. The man of supernatural faith believes things which can not be proved on the authority of God the

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Revealer. These modern disciples of Darwin accept things without proof because of an overweening confidence in the superiority of their own intellect, which makes them believe that they see, when in reality they do not see.

"It is the same old story oft repeated in the history of the human race—the attempt of presumptuous human reason to set up a system of religion to supersede the religion of Christ. The same spirit that gave birth to other phases of unbelief is at work here also. The result will be the same. Each little system opposed to historic Christianity has its day and a limited sphere of influence, but the religion of Christ ever goes on witnessing their overthrow one by one and secure of its own ultimate triumph. . . . . .

"The whole theory of evolution on its rational side is based on a series of assumptions for which no definite proof is forthcoming. Not only is it unable to indicate the start of life, but it fails utterly to explain the origin and growth of the noblest sentiments with which human nature is endowed."

A SOCIALISM FOR CATHOLICS

THE effort to reconcile Socialism with Catholicism still goes on in the journals of that Church. To the question, "May a Catholic be a Socialist?" the Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., answers, "Yes and no." "Yes, for Socialism is an economic system and hence is not concerned with religion." "No, for Socialism opposes Christian morality and religion, and has been condemned by the Church." Discriminating between these two positions the writer makes it clear that "while a Catholic is not justified either in taking an active part in the present Socialist movement, or in accepting the scientific Socialist philosophy, he may, subject to the very improbable hypothesis that it would be practicable, believe in Essential Economic Socialism." It needs no argument, this writer thinks, to show that "one can not adopt the Socialist philosophy and remain a Catholic." To enroll oneself in the party and to propagate its literature is, he declares, "to give direct and immediate aid in the constant propagation of ideas that make for the destruction of the religion of Christ." Experience seems to show, he adds, that "the great majority of Catholics who remain long in the Socialist movement cease to practise their religion," and this without being "driven out of the Church by the priest." Taking a supposititious person Dr. Ryan, writing in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill)., attempts to state for him what he may as a Catholic believe of "essential Socialism." His creed would embody this:

"The instruments of production and exchange should be owned and managed by the community, but the private owners of these instruments should receive fair compensation. Landowners should receive from the State as much as they have paid for their land, and should be permitted to retain permanently and to transfer or transmit the land that they cultivate or occupy, but should be compelled to pay to the State annually its full rental value, exclusive of improvements. Since the great industries managed by the State would set the pace, small industries which an individual could operate by himself or with the help of two or three others, might remain private. This would involve private ownership of the simple machinery and tools used in such industries, for example, agricultural implements and the sewing-machine of the custom tailor or dressmaker. The incomes of persons employed by the community should be regulated by needs, efforts, productivity, the social welfare, and not merely by the principle of equality. All goods which immediately satisfy man's wants, such as food, clothing, dwellings, furniture, utensils, etc., should be privately owned, and subject to full power of disposal by the proprietor. The integrity of the family and parental control over the children should be as secure as Catholic teaching desires. This is the Socialism in which I believe, and I have a right to call it by that name, since it embodies all of the essentials of economic Socialism. Most of its provisions, moreover, have been accepted by one or more recognized Socialists, such as Kautsky, Vandervelde, Gronlund, Simons, and Spargo. It may, therefore, be called Essential Socialism. I can not see wherein it conflicts with Catholic religious or moral teaching."

The writer assumes that the foregoing is representative of the position of many American Catholics who call themselves Socialists. He proceeds with caution, observing that "if we assume that the system above outlined would work at least as well as the one we now have, we can not say that it falls under the condemnation of either the moral law or the Church." Turning to the teaching of the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. "On the Condition of Labor," he points out that "the Socialism denounced in this document is communistic and extreme, rather than collectivistic and essential," and goes on at considerable length to show that the strictures of Leo XIII. do not apply to the "essential Socialism" which he describes.

UNSAFE CHURCHES

FROM the point of view of safety and health our church-buildings are "little short of a disgrace to our civilization." In these words *The Examiner* (New York) calls attention to the imperfect methods that prevail in the construction of public buildings, and churches in particular. In them, it is asserted, "we are exposed to perils by fire, perils by foul air, perils by infections due to deficient ventilation." The time has come to draw attention to these things, this journal thinks, even if, as it fears, it may be "adding to the natural depravity of reluctance or inherent laziness the excuse of timidity with regard to personal safety while in attendance upon public worship." The writer says:

"We have often thought of the peril to which our defective methods of church architecture expose church-going people, especially when attending one of those ingeniously contrived fire-traps which seem planned to prevent the escape of a congregation in a sudden emergency. In-swinging doors, converging stairways, a single narrow exit, windows too high or too small to afford egress—these are among the abominations not infrequently encountered, while at the same time no precautions are taken to guard against fire in connection with the heating-plant or, nowadays, the electric lighting. Surely, it is God's mercy, not any provision or prevision of man, that saves us from an annual succession of catastrophes, more disastrous, in the sum, than the late Italian horror. . . . . .

"Go from the fresh outer air of a winter's evening into any kind of a public assembly room, where a congregation has been sitting for half an hour—and remain if you can! In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the atmosphere will be sickening beyond the power of words to describe. Need we wonder that the 'white plague' has such vogue when we sit for hours in an overheated, fetid air, reeking with the exhalations of a thousand bodies? The day will surely come—and may it come quickly!—when such conditions will be regarded as criminal; when public buildings will be plainer inside, when proper ventilation will be considered essential, when dust-collecting carpets will be discarded, and when the bodies as well as the souls of our people will be cared for in the house of God—and the souls all the better because the bodies are cared for. Meantime, let us remedy what ills we can to the utmost possible extent."

This article calls attention to a pamphlet written by J. Cleveland Cady, one of the best known architects of New York, "in which he not only points out the perils but suggests remedies that can be applied at moderate cost without remodeling or rebuilding the entire edifice." Further:

"It is entitled 'Are Our Churches and Sunday-school Buildings Safe from Fire?' The hints given are simple and practical, and if followed would make many buildings which are now a constant, if unthought-of, menace to the lives of those who frequent them comparatively safe. Dr. Cady justly says in his concluding paragraph: 'Nor should the fact be overlooked that whatever it may be necessary to spend for safety will in a short time be a thing of the past—and forgotten—while immunity from disaster will be an inestimable benefit for all time.' This is well said, and deserves the most careful thought."

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LONDON'S THEATRICAL SENSATION

THE English stage has achieved some new things in the play that now sets London roaring. "An Englishman's Home" the play is called, and it presents "satire" and "reality" and "psychology," according to Mr. Austin Harrison. Its political aspects are treated in another article. It not only has "blown a great bomb into the national life, but a gigantic cobweb off the English stage." Henceforth England is to have a drama, so Mr. Harrison thinks, that will stand up along with that of other European countries. This one play, whose authorship after a period of anonymity is attributed to Major Guy du Maurier, "has achieved what the critical hammer and the theatrical anvil of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and all his sparks and fire and all those of his satellites, and all power of criticism, have not hitherto succeeded in accomplishing during all these years—namely, to tear away the mask which has so long palsied our stage, the mask of unreality and stage-puppet convention."

GUY DU MAURIER,
Son of the humorist and author of "An Englishman's Home."

The play presents a home of an average middle-class English family situated on the East coast—sport-loving; scoffers at duty. An invading force from the Kingdom of the North suddenly lands on their lawn, finds not only them, but the local militia totally unprepared and unfit for defense, and knocks the home to pieces, incidentally killing several of the family. A few years ago, a writer in the London *Sphere* declares, "no self-respecting English audience would have listened to 'An Englishman's Home,'" but he admits that a great deal has happened since then, such as "a war which shook us out of our senses" and "a new scheme of home defense which is making people think, if it does not make them serve." Mr. Harrison, who writes in the London *Daily Mail*, gives us a hint of the kind of man the "hero" of the play is—a hero who quits the scene at the end of the second act:

"He does not, as all our stage heroes have done, knock down foe and foreigner with the ease of an ordinary mortal flicking off poppy-heads with a stick. Every woman he meets does not immediately love and adore him. He is not the 'silly dear boy' who gets into a thousand scrapes, posturing, posing, taking off his cap to the gallery, the soul of honor, the ideal type of manhood, the calendar of success that we enjoy on the stage, but a vulgar idler whose knowledge of football records is his unique virtue; the chap one meets any Saturday afternoon at club matches, easing his muscles and vocabulary at the expense of the professional gentlemen who play for him. Instead of a marionette show, the play gives us what all these years we have waited for—the truth, the real face of Mary Ann and her 'sporting' brothers."

Some further ingredients of the bitter pill that London audiences are now gulping down are these:

"The old father who thinks of nothing but diabolo, the vulgar football son, the 'limerick' son, the daughter who can chatter about nothing save their brother's 'shop,' and can not even bandage a simple wound, the lone youth who thinks in khaki and gets generally considered a 'fool'; the abysmal insularity, self-complacency, vacuous garrulity of this family—are these the elements of successful drama? Yet they are. And they are so because the author has a pretty knack of presenting them truthfully to us through the subtle medium of genuine satire.

"Satire! That is the new thing he has given us. And as satire is only a means to an end, a medium, an instrument, but only forcible and convincing when founded on truth, so he has given us truth too. Instead of the tomfool melodrama, the mock-soldier play of British, Union-Jack heroics, we have true men and women, truth as the basis, truth as the moral of the play—truth as its compelling motif. Instead of the hero taking off his hat to us, we take off ours to the play, to the author, and to the players. Instead of spending a comfortable evening patting ourselves on the back, we spend an uncomfortable one, questioning, thinking, thinking. Instead of sitting in the stalls like Teddy-bears at a children's party while the stage sings 'Rule Britannia,' we it is who quit the theater singing of the sea and of England's freedom; not tired, thirsting for a brandy-and-soda before retiring to rest, and forgetting all about it, but alert, keen, and combative, wanting to talk and to think—just fancy, to think about the play and ourselves and the little island!"

Mr. Harrison rises almost to ecstasy in his saying, "Quite suddenly our stage has a new power—the power which foreign dramatists such as Bernstein, Brieux, Gorki, Hauptmann, Echegaray, Wiedekind, etc., have long used with tremendous force of satire and truth and purpose." He goes on:

"The cobweb of our stage has vanished. At last we have a melodrama of real people. At last we have a play pointing and enforcing a great lesson. At last we have our stage used as an informative, an educative, an ennobling platform, a thing of reality, a power which is really a power. And it can not go back now. One of the greatest clogs on our literary and dramatic work hitherto has been this very absence of it, that blighting influence which wrapt the stage in an artificial veneer of unreality and kept the plays with a purpose, the plays dealing with the great things, with the problems and battles of our lives, away from it, and left the intensity of truth untouched. But it has all changed now. Now that managers, writers, and the public have seen what a power the stage can possess, what possibilities there are in plays which are fundamental as opposed to the purely elemental, what a pulpit the stage might be, the good work begun for English drama will go

From "The Sphere," London.

FINAL SCENE IN "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."
Brown, the owner of Myrtle Villa, has dared to defend his own home and is ordered shot because he used arms as a non-combatant.

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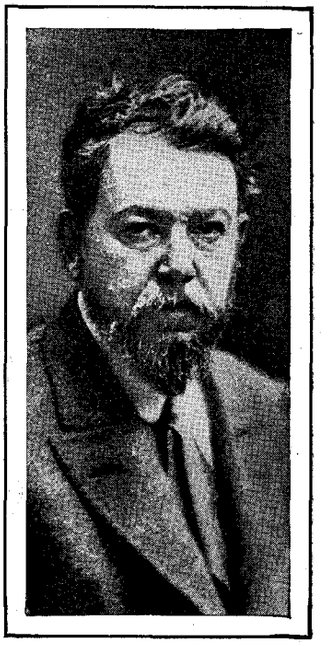
on, must now go on, untrammeled in advance. For the national art this is a great thing. It means that it will henceforth be possible for a writer having something definite to say about a subject of interest and importance to say and get it said. It means that we shall get new men with new ideas writing for us, a new spirit and a new inspiration; for with the demand will come the supply. In time, perhaps, even politics will be treated on our stage, and we shall no longer be the butt of the intellectual world as the people who refused 'Monna Vanna' and Mr. Granville Barker's 'Waste.' All this is very cheerful. The success of the play is not a little due to this very revelation. It is the secret of the unexpected success of 'The Third Floor Back.' It is the secret of the French and German stage. It is the 'gobe-mouche' in our national dramatic cobweb which Major du Maurier's broom has swept away. It makes one almost ask whether it will not soon be possible to see 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' on our stage—Mr. Shaw's finest dramatic work. Good times should certainly be ahead for enterprising and discerning managers. What our drama so conspicuously lacks is—psychology, which is, of course, the essential basis of all dramatic illusion."

A PAINTER OF SUNLIGHT

SPAIN is vigorously contesting with Germany for American admiration of her contemporary art. Visitors to the galleries in New York now divide their attention between the German exhibition at the Metropolitan and the works of the Spanish master Sorolla y Bastida at the Hispanic Museum. Three hundred and fifty specimens of this artist's work are shown, and critics and admirers are applauding the joyous, vital, sunny spirit of this man who chiefly paints sunshine and love, the frolics of children, and the play of the waves on the seashore. "No one who appreciates great painting," says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*, "should miss seeing this exhibition, for Sorolla is a very great painter; not one of his brother artists, not one amateur of art who has seen his work, but ranks him among the greatest painters of the day." The painter tells you that he hates darkness. "Claude Monet once said that painting in general did not have light enough in it. I agree with him. We painters, however, can never reproduce sunlight as it really is. I can only approach the truth of it." Mr. Huneker, in *The Sun* (New York), looks upon him as "the painter of sunshine without equal." Admitting no "mincing of comparisons," he asserts that "not Turner, not Monet, painted so directly blinding shafts of sunshine as has this Spaniard." Of his method Mr. Huneker writes:

"After years of labor he has achieved a personal vision. It is so completely his that to copy it would be to perpetrate a burlesque. He employs the divisional *taches* of Monet, spots, cross-hatchings, big, saberlike strokes *à la* John Sargent, indulges in smooth sinuous silhouettes, or huge splotches, refulgent patches, explosions, vibrating surfaces; surfaces that are smooth and oily, surfaces, as in his waters, that are exquisitely translucent. You can't pin him down to a particular formula. His technic in other hands would be coarse, crashing, brassy, bald, and too fortissimo. It is not any of these, tho it is too often deficient in the finer modulations. He makes one forget this synthetic technic by his *entrain*, sincerity, and sympathy with his subject. Apart from his luscious, tropical color he is a sober narrator of facts. Ay, but he is a big chap, this amiable little Valencian with a big heart and a hand that reaches out and grabs down clouds, skies, scoops up the sea, and sets running, wriggling, screaming a joyful band of naked boys and girls over the golden summer sands in a sort of ecstatic symphony of pantheism. Imagine Walt Whitman (omitting the 'Children of Adam'), Walt when he evokes a mass of animated youth, and you will faintly gather the rich colored rhythms of Señor Sorolla's pictures."



JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA.

"Not one of his brother artists, not one amateur of art who has seen his work, but ranks him among the greatest painters of the day."

Mr. Huneker thrusts in a caution against supposing that because of Sorolla's "enormous *brio* his general way of entrapping nature is brutal." We get some further ideas of what appeals to him, and how he stands in relation to a fellow painter, Zuloaga, whose work is to follow his at the same place of exhibition:

"He is masculine and absolutely free from the neurasthenic *morbidezza* of his fellow countryman Zuloaga. (And far from attaining that painter's inches as a psychologist.) For the delineation of moods nocturnal, of poetic melancholy, of the contemplative aspect of life we must not go to Sorolla. He is not a thinker. He is the painter of bright mornings and brisk salt breezes. He is half Greek. There is Winckelmann's *Heiterkeit*, blitheness, in his groups of romping children, in their unashamed bare skins and naive attitudes. Boys on Valencian beaches evidently believe in Adamic undress. Nor do the girls seem to care. Stretched upon his stomach on the beach, a youth, straw-hatted, stares at the spume of the rollers. His companion is not so unconventionally disarrayed, and as she has evidently not eaten of the poisonous apple of wisdom she is free from embarrassment. Balzac's two infants, innocent of their sex, could not be less carefree than the Sorolla children. How tenderly, sensitively he models the hardly nubile forms of maidens! The movement of their legs as they race the strand, their dash into the water, or their nervous pausing at the rim of the wet—here is poetry for you, the poetry of glorious days in youthland. Curiously enough his types are for the most part more international than racial; that is, racial as are Zuloaga's Basque brigands, *manolas*, and gipsies.

ALEGRIA DEL AGUA (WATER JOY).

This amiable little Valencian, says Mr. Huneker, "sets running, wriggling, screaming, a joyful band of naked boys and girls over the golden summer sands in a sort of ecstatic symphony of pantheism."

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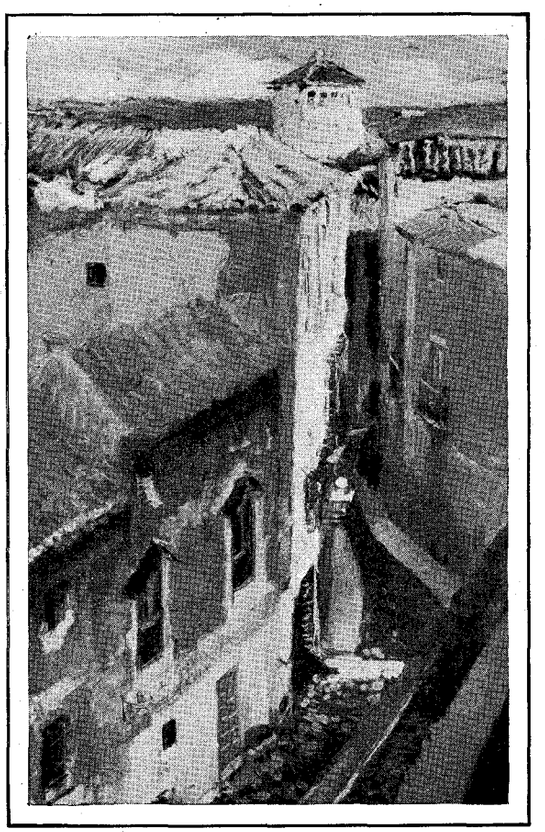
"But only this? Can't he paint anything but massive oxen wading to their buttocks in the sea; or fisher-boats with swelling sails blotting out the horizon; or a girl after a dip standing, as her boyish cavalier covers her with a robe—you see the clear pink flesh through her garb; or vistas of flower-gardens with roguish maidens and courtly parks; peasants harvesting, working-women sorting raisins; sailors mending nets, boys at rope-making—is all this great art? Where are the polished surfaces of the cultured studio worker; where the bric-à-brac which we inseparably connect with pseudo-Spanish art? You will not find any of them. Sorolla with good red blood in his veins, the blood of a great, misunderstood race, paints what he sees on the top of God's earth. He is not a book- but a nature-poet; not a virtuoso of the brush but a normal man of genius. He is in love with light, and by his treatment of relative values creates the illusion of sun-flooded landscapes. He does not cry for the 'sun,' as did Oswald Alving; it comes to him at the beckoning of his brush. His limitations are but the defects of his good qualities. Let us not expect a Zuloaga when we have a Sorolla. Zuloaga comes to us soon; and as Goethe said of Schiller and himself, Germany ought to be proud of two such big fellows. This remark applies to Spain, Sorolla, and Zuloaga as well."

One picture in the collection strikes another note—"the one sad picture of the collection." In *The Evening Post* we read of it:

"It is called 'Triste Herencia' (Sad Inheritance), and belongs to John E. Berwind. It hung in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth Avenue; yet few knew that New York possest this masterpiece. The 'sad inheritance' has come to a number of crippled or imbecile boys who are being watched over by a priest as they take their bath on the beach at Valencia that has lost all the gladsomeness of Sorolla's other beach pieces. Here again the artist displays his marvelous powers of draftsmanship. There is a boy in the right-hand corner of the picture shading his eyes from the sun, the modeling of whose figure simply indicated by the shadow on his stomach is quite extraordinary, and that of other boys on crutches is no less remarkable."



A TOLEDO STREET.
From a painting by Sorolla.

FOR AN AMERICAN SALON

IF New York had an institution comparable to the Paris Salon or the Burlington Galleries in London, many believe that she might justify her position as the metropolitan center of the art life of the country. Conscious of the need, steps have been taken to enable the National Academy of Design to build an exhibition gallery in Central Park, and a bill has been introduced into the legislature to grant the necessary permission. If the bill passes, the old arsenal on the east side of the park will give way to the new structure proposed for its site, and the Academy and the city government will go into partnership in its erection. The Academy, now over a hundred years old, has a fund of half a million available for the purpose, and is in evident need of a permanent professional home. Not since it deserted the old site at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue has the institution had more than schools for instruction, while its exhibitions have been held in the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street. The main points of the project as outlined in the New York *Sun* are these:

IDILIO EN EL MAR (SEA IDYL).
The picture that Sorolla regards as his masterpiece.

"The bill . . . introduced in the legislature was drawn by representatives of the city with the approval of Mayor McClellan. It enables the city of New York to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Design by which the old arsenal shall be taken down and replaced at the Academy's expense, the top story of the proposed two-story building being reserved for the use of the Academy and sister societies and the lower story to house the offices of the Park Department and the police station, which are now in the old building.

"The Arsenal, as those familiar with the park know, is in a hollow. Its first story is below the level of Fifth Avenue and the building is about one hundred feet from the avenue line. The idea put forward by the Academy and supported by the city authorities is that the new building shall occupy in its main part practically the area of the Arsenal, but with the extension of two wings toward Fifth Avenue from the main building at or near its northern and southern ends, with an open court, or perhaps a court glassed over, between these wings. The offices of the Park Department and the police station are to occupy the lower floor of the building and have their entrances at the ground level on the western side of the building.

"The two wings would supply entrances to the second story, the gallery, from Fifth Avenue, and practically this second story and its entrances would

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be on a level with the avenue. The court between the wings could at times of exhibitions serve as a sculpture garden. On account of its being placed in a hollow and being only of two stories the building would not rise to an undue height in the park—the Arsenal is three stories high—and, moreover, it is the intention to stipulate that the building shall be a handsome one, artistic, and such a building as would be creditable to the city and to a dignified artistic body.

"According to the plans the city would maintain the building and the Academy would have the care and direction of the gallery floor, which would involve the maintenance of that floor. The lower floor, it should be said, would be exclusively devoted to the city's uses. The building is to be forever the property of the city, and the Academy to be charged with utilizing its own resources for the furtherance of American art in its galleries."

The press in general support the scheme. *The Sun* thinks "the people of this town and our fellow citizens throughout the country would gain inestimably by the establishment in that appropriate and convenient quarter of an adequate exhibition-place for the contemporary achievements of American art." Some opposition has been exprest by artists and laymen interested in art, *The Sun* reports, who have foreseen "dangers" in the plan. Reduced to two principal elements, they are the "traditional narrow-mindedness on the part of the Academy and the risks of 'official' art, with all that the term implies, both in relation to the governing forces of the Academy and to the political powers of the municipality."

Mr. John W. Alexander, the artist who originated the plan, is reported to have said that he believes "the new plan would go far toward the removal of the reproach which some critics have brought against the Academy for its refusal to give exhibition room to the ideas of the older academicians."

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MME. EMMA EAMES,

Who bids farewell to the operatic stage after twenty years of success.

EAMES FOLLOWING SEMBRICH

SEMBRICH is quickly followed into operatic retirement by Mme. Eames. Her appearance in the rôle of *Floria Tosca* at the Metropolitan on February 16 is looked upon as her farewell to the New-York lyric stage, and perhaps to any other. There was no such heralding of the event as in the case of Mme. Sembrich, and, consequently, less public demonstration ensued, yet there was real dignity as well as sorrow in the words that Mme. Eames spoke before the curtain when she was called out by repeated applause. She said:

"This is good-by. I have tried to give you my best. You have been kind, but you have been very exacting. You have called for the best that I commanded, and whatever is good in me you have brought out. Therefore I owe much to you. My love I leave with you and I go."

It is recalled by Mr. Krehbiel, in *The Tribune* (New York), that her connection with the Metropolitan Opera House began in 1891. He goes on in a reminiscent vein:

"In the company with her were Mmes. Nordica, Lehmann, Marie Van Zandt, Albani, Pettigiani, Scalchi, and the sisters Ravogli, and Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Kalisch, Montariol, Martapoura, Magni-Coletti, Carbone, and others. The list ought to give food for reflection just now, when singers like Sembrich and Eames are departing from the stage, the new manager is face to face with the need of recruiting the company and there is much talk of a second reorganization, which shall introduce foreign methods of management. The best of the newcomers in the season 1891–92 appeared with Mme. Eames on the opening night, December 14, the opera being Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette.' It was an auspicious introduction for the beautiful young American. She was only twenty-four years old, and there was much to laud in her art and nothing to condone except its immaturity. Her endowment of beauty of person as well as voice was opulent. She appeared in the opera in which she had effected her entrance on the lyric stage at the Grand Opera in Paris less than three years before and for which her gifts and graces admirably fitted her. She appeared, moreover, in the company of M. Jean de Reszke, who was then, and who remained till his retirement, the ideal *Romeo* in all things except mere sensuous charm of voice. She came fresh from her first successes at Covent Garden, London, which had been made in the spring of the year, and disclosed at once the lovely qualities which, when they became riper, promised the highest order of achievement in dramatic song. She has not realized all of the promises of her early years, but she has written her name high on the scroll of fame and been a delight to the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House for a dozen years. She established herself so firmly in popular favor that when Mme. Melba came, in 1893–94, she found it extremely difficult to win appreciation for her voice and art. The difference between the repertoires of the two singers had much to do with their relative popularity. Mme. Eames's list of operas was small, but it appealed more strongly to the public, which had been under German training for seven years, than did the barrel-organ list of Mme. Melba. In her first season Mme. Eames sang in 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Faust,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and 'Lohengrin.' In the season 1893–94, when Melba and Calvé were first associated with her, she added 'Carmen' (*Micaëla*), Massenet's 'Werther,' 'Die Meistersinger' (in Italian), and 'Le Nozze di Figaro' (*Countess*) to the list. In this year 'Faust' with its 'ideal cast,' which she headed, was the only opera which held a candle to Calvé's 'Carmen.' Again a member of the company of 1894–95, Mme. Eames appeared as *Desdemona* in Verdi's 'Otello' on December 3, *Mistress Ford* in the same composer's 'Falstaff' on February 4, and *Elvira* in 'Don Giovanni' on December 31. Absent in 1895–96, she returned in 1896–97 and disclosed further fruits of study by singing *Elisabeth* in 'Tannhäuser' on November 22, 1896, and *Elsa* in 'Lohengrin' in German, on January 7, 1897."

The reaction against Mr. Abbey's Italian policy brought a restoration of the German repertoire, and by this means Mme. Eames began to widen her artistic horizon. Further:

"In subsequent years she sang in German performances of 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Die Walküre.' Her début as *Sieglinde* in the last opera was made on December 14, 1898, and as *Eva* in the German 'Meistersinger' on January 24, 1900. Other notable first performances were *Ero* in Mancinelli's 'Ero e Leandro,' on March 10, 1899; *Aïda* on January 3, 1900; *Pamina* in 'Il Flauto Magico' on March 30, 1900; *Tosca*, December 12, 1902; *Iris*, December 6, 1907, and *Donna Anna* in 'Don Giovanni,' January 23, 1908. The seasons in which she was a member of the Metropolitan Opera House Company were 1891–92, 1893–94 (there was no opera in 1892–93), 1894–95, 1896–97 (no opera 1897–98), 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1901–2, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, and 1908–9. She has sung in nineteen operas, as follows: 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Faust,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Lohengrin' (Italian and German), 'Carmen' (*Micaëla*), 'Werther,' 'Die Meistersinger' (Italian and German), 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' 'Otello,' 'Falstaff,' 'Don Giovanni' (*Donna Elvira* and *Donna Anna*), 'Tannhäuser' (French and German), 'Aïda,' 'Die Walküre' (*Sieglinde*), 'Ero e Leandro,' 'Tosca,' 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Iris,' and 'Il Flauto Magico.'"

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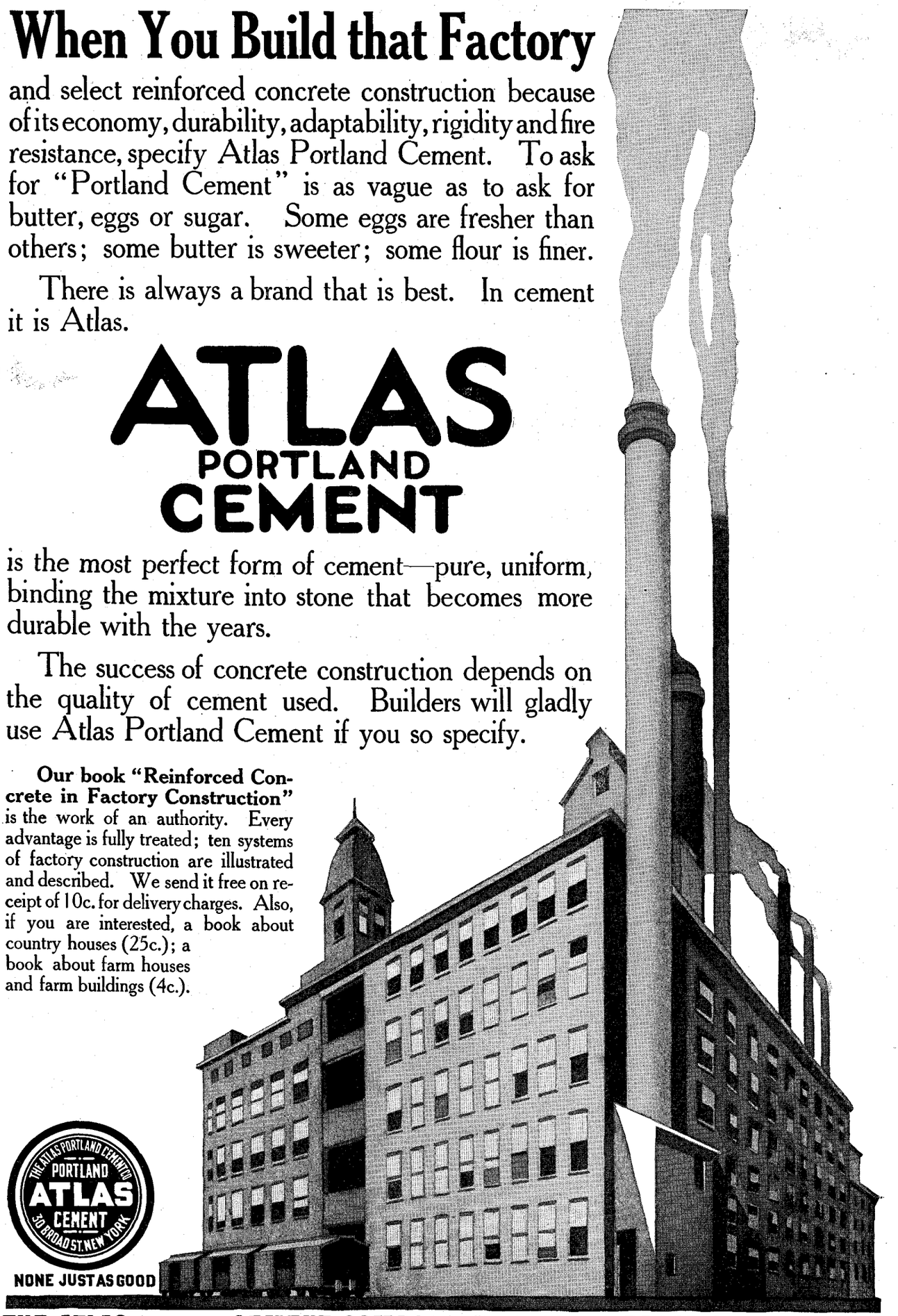

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CURRENT POETRY.

Lincoln

By Julia Ward Howe

(Recited by the author, now in her ninetieth year, at Symphony Hall, Boston, February 12.)

Through the dim pageant of the years
A wondrous tracery appears;
A cabin of the Western wild
Shelters in sleep a new-born child.

Nor nurse, nor parent dear can know
The way those infant feet must go;
And yet a nation's help and hope
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,
And tho, to noble issues led,
And courage, arming for the morn,
For whose behest this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways,
Yet he achieves the forum's praise;
And soon earth's highest meed has won
The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights,
Distrustful days and sleepless nights,
To struggle, suffer, and aspire,
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,
A martyr's palm upon his breast;
A welcome from the glorious seat
Where blameless souls of heroes meet.

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

—*New York Tribune.*

The Church

By John Galsworthy

Here stand I
Buttressed over the sea!
Time and sky
Take no toll from me.

To me, gray,
Wind-gray, flung with foam,
Ye that stray
Wild-foot, come ye home!

Mother, I—
Mother I will be!
Ere ye die,
Hear! O sons at sea!

Shall I fall,
Leave my flock of graves?
Not for all
You rebelling waves!

I stand fast—
Let the waters cry!
To eternity!
Here I last.

—*The Nation* (London).

Amor Immortalis

By Bennett Gould

Where are the lovers who long, long ago
Mocked at Death's menace with a fine disdain,
And looked beyond the terror and the pain,
Scorning to cringe before the last dread wo?
Have their undaunted spirits passed below

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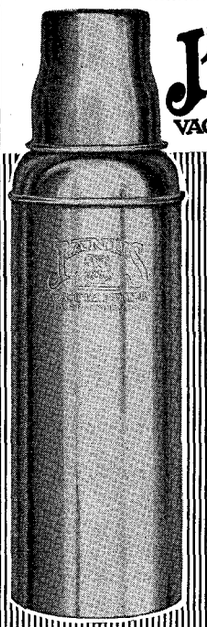

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The cost of a Janus bottle is little, the convenience derived from its use great. Hot coffee, water or milk—anything hot; or ice cold lemonade, water or wine—anything cold; either, anywhere, at any time you desire. The Janus bottle does it all.

It's a vacuum bottle—the only one with a real vacuum and a real guarantee. Our guarantee says: "Buy one—use it 60 days; if it doesn't satisfy, your money back or a new bottle." We mean it.

No Plaster of Paris or other adhesive is used in the construction of the Janus bottle. It can be taken apart to be washed or for renewal of the glass part.

The Janus bottle is not a novelty—it is a necessity. Get one to-day and put it to work.

Remember Guaranteed
JANUS REMEMBER
Remember Guaranteed

Half Pints, $2.50. Pints, $3.75.
Quarts, $5.75.

Different styles of cases.

At your dealer's or from us direct.

Send for Booklet.

JANUS VACUUM BOTTLE CO.
652 Broadway, - New York
Factory: 10 Beach St., N. Y.
U. S. Patents: 889992, June 9, 1908; 39480, Sept. 1, 1908

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Into a silence where all loves are slain,
And weary specters haunt a lonesome plain
Whence light has vanished and where chill winds blow?

Nay, all who strove to cherish Love's white flower
Have won calm peace and freedom from distress;
Tristram and Iseult share a happy bower
Deep in the farthest isle of Lyonnesse;
And on some shoulder of God's holy hill
Immortal Dante loves his Beatrice still.

—*The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN AMERICAN PASHA

WHEN the American fleet left Turkish waters it had on board ten young Turkish officers, all of them men of the new movement. They are picked men whose reports on what they see in America are expected to have influence with the new government on their return. This venture is the work of an American naval officer, Capt. R. D. Bucknam, who is now an admiral in the Sultan's navy. He has had a remarkable career as a soldier of fortune. He has been decorated with the order of the Medjidieh, and is the first Christian to have actual command of Mohammedans. A writer in the New York *Sun* sketches his life more in detail:

Bucknam Pasha won the Sultan's favor by his honesty, a thing so rarely found in the imperial entourage of the old régime. It was the custom of European ship-builders to get from the Sultan as much money as possible for ships as worthless as his officers would accept. For example, the Sultan paid for one ship the sum of $1,650,000, of which $1,200,000 was pocketed by his own officers, only $450,000 going to the contractors, who might be said to have done well in delivering an iron tub with guns and machinery of a sort worth altogether about $300,000.

On several occasions the American Pasha, who

HIT THE SPOT
Postum Knocked Out Coffee Ails.

There's a good deal of satisfaction and comfort in hitting upon the right thing to rid one of the varied and constant ailments caused by coffee drinking.

"Ever since I can remember," writes an Ind. woman, "my father has been a lover of his coffee, but the continued use of it so affected his stomach that he could scarcely eat at times.

"Mother had coffee-headache and dizziness, and if I drank coffee for breakfast I would taste it all day and usually go to bed with a headache.

"One day father brought home a pkg. of Postum recommended by our grocer. Mother made it according to directions on the box and it just hit the "spot." It has a dark seal-brown color, changing to golden brown when cream is added, and a snappy taste similar to mild, high-grade coffee, and we found that its continued use speedily put an end to all our coffee ills.

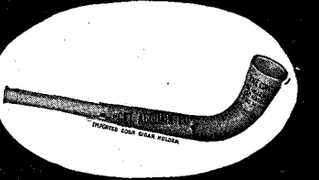
"That was at least ten years ago and Postum has, from that day to this, been a standing order of father's grocery bill.

"When I married, my husband was a great coffee drinker, altho he admitted that it hurt him. When I mentioned Postum he said he did not like the taste of it. I told him I could make it taste all right. He smiled and said, try it. The result was a success, he won't have anything but Postum." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A BOX of CIGARS and A CIGAR HOLDER FREE



For $1.70 and a Smokers Name

I'll send you 50 "Segarmaker's Favorites," and, free of charge, a box of "Old Fashioned Havana Smokers," and an imported cork cigar holder, both as illustrated. Use attached coupon.

There are good reasons for my apparent liberality. One is to have you "get acquainted" with my way of selling cigars fresh from bench, direct to the individual smoker, at factory prices, to have you try my "Segarmaker's Favorites," and, last but not least, to have the opportunity to sell to another man who is not my customer now.

"SEGARMAKER'S FAVORITES"

are not handsome looking cigars. They are roughly made, irregularly shaped. They have no bands on, the boxes are not decorated with pretty pictures. But what the cigar lacks in looks and what I save on the boxes I more than make up in quality and quantity. If you want a pretty looking cigar and a handsomely labeled box, if you believe in scenery, you won't buy "Segarmaker's Favorites," but if you want quality, the cigar you have been paying 15c for won't interest you after your first trial.

I call them "Segarmaker's Favorites" because they are the kind of smokers my cigarmakers take home for their own use. They are made of the best tobacco in the house, clean, clear, long leaf Havana filler, and when I say Havana I mean the kind that's imported. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra. You get them just as they come off the bench, with all the aroma and freshness in them. It's a very long and stout cigar. It will take you one long hour to go through it.

THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY UNTIL MARCH 31st and NOT MORE THAN ONE BOX TO A CUSTOMER

You may, however, order 100 "Segarmaker's Favorites" at $3.40 if you'll instruct me to send 50 of them direct to another smoker. In this case, I will also send him the two free articles above illustrated. Of course, you know my object.

I'm the only manufacturer selling cigars only for cash. If I did a credit business, I couldn't sell my cigars for the price I'm charging, and "break even." Buying on credit is a privilege, and you don't get privileges without paying for them. If I wanted to do a credit business, I would have to charge you for this very cigar something like $7.00 instead of $3.40 per hundred. If you are willing to pay the difference for the sake of credit—I don't expect your order.

I know what I am talking about, "because I've been stung," too. I started to sell cigars on credit, but the tremendous losses and the cost of an attempt to collect outstandings discouraged me "for good." The fact that I am underselling everybody and that I am doing the largest "direct to the smoker" cigar business in the country is pretty good proof of the quality I deliver and the soundness of my judgment in choosing cash methods.

My business standing and integrity can be verified by referring to Dun, Bradstreet's, or the State Bank of New York. I have been in business for a great many years, and have built up my business by building up my reputation. Both have cost me thousands of dollars. Depend upon it that I am not going to throw away either my business standing or reputation for the sake of your few dollars, by disappointing you.

You can't go wrong—if you like your money better than my cigars, you can have it back. My cigars are never fully sold until they are smoked. Your money is merely on deposit with me until your satisfaction is established.

Morton A. Edwin

64-66 and 67-69 W. 125th St., N. Y.
Make Remittance payable to Edwin Cigar Co.
References: The State Bank of New York, Dunn and Bradstreet's.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

THIS COUPON when attached to an order for 50 or more "Segarmaker's Favorites" cigars entitles the holder to a box of "Old-Fashioned Havana Smokers" and an imported cork cigar holder, free of charge, provided he gives me upon this coupon the name and address of another man who smokes.

NAME of another Smoker.....

ADDRESS.....

L. D. 2 '09 MY NAME.....

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Relieves dyspepsia and all distress from a disordered stomach.

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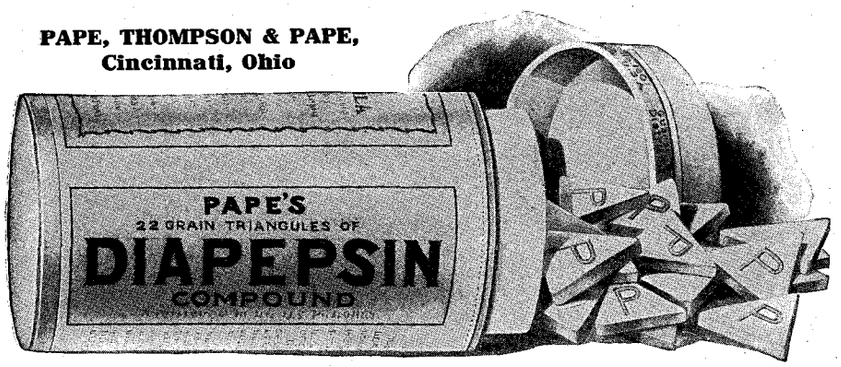
Each 22 Gr. Triangle contains
Pepsin—Pure Aseptic
Papain
Diastase
Calcium Carbon Precip.
Cascara Sagrada
Powd. Ginger
Powd. Cardamon
Sugar q. s.
Oil Canada Snake Root

Large 50-cent Cases from ANY DRUG STORE.

Candy-like Triangules

Not Only Effective but Harmless

PAPE, THOMPSON & PAPE,
Cincinnati, Ohio



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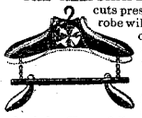
For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.
Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.
Send for descriptive booklet
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.
THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

A NEW WRINKLE: NO MORE WRINKLES! Taking your clothes continually to the tailors for "pressing" is needless expense and everlasting bother. AVOID IT
THE KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE GARMENT HANGER



cuts pressing bills in half. Garments hung in your wardrobe will have their contour preserved. No more convex or bulging shoulders. No more sagging and stretching collars. No more wrinkles in back of neck. The rigid, old-time hanger runs up pressing bills every moment you use them. The KEEPSHAPE is a full shoulder form, ADJUSTABLE to square or sloping shoulders. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hangs full suit for either man or woman.
Price: $1.00; 6—$5.50; 12—$10.00, delivered. Booklet free.
Ask your dealer, or write us direct.
AGENTS WANTED. KEEPSHAPE CO., Dept. A, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Instantly relieve Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughing Spells and all Lung Affections. Absolutely harmless and very effective. Best on the market for more than two generations.
Sold everywhere or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON
Boston, Mass.

was generally sent to Europe to receive these ships when ready for delivery, refused to accept the vessels until material changes had been made, bringing them up to contract requirements. By his scruples he won for himself no friends among the ship-builders of the particular government which had the monopoly of Turkish contracts prior to the proclamation of the Constitution.

On one occasion a note from the embassy of that country suggested that the builders of a new vessel would prefer some one else to receive the ship. In reply to their note Captain Bucknam, or Bucknam Bey as the term goes here, became an Admiral and Pasha.

On a voyage out from the Atlantic with one of these new ships Bucknam once made a hit among the Mohammedans by tacitly refusing to salute the French flag in Algerian waters. The Ottoman Government has never recognized the French occupation of Algeria, and for that reason, if for no other, a Turkish ship had never before put into an Algerian harbor.

A breakdown of machinery obliged Bucknam late one evening to take refuge in the port of Algiers, when by careful timing he entered the breakwater before daybreak. Three times the French commander of the harbor ports sent word in polite French fashion that he was ready to return the Turk's salute. Receiving no salute, he was probably forced to conclude that the habitual incapacity of Turkish warships included the inability to fire their guns.

In spite of the good government which the French have given to Algiers, the Mohammedans there manifested an extraordinary enthusiasm for the ship of the one great free Moslem Power over which the great Caliph of Islam still continues to rule.

They came out in thousands in small boats to see and touch the vessel. Frenzied men sometimes almost swamped their boats. Long before the hour when visitors were allowed aboard the ship these turbaned, long-robed Arabs clad in white drew alongside to kiss the vessel and take up flasks of sacred water from close to her side.

During the day they crowded her deck, facing Mecca and praying, and sometimes individuals could hardly be persuaded to leave the ship at night. The news spread to the interior, and pilgrimages were organized from as far inland as three days' journey by camel. At last the excitement grew to such a pitch that the French authorities feared the effect upon tribes back toward the Moroccan frontier, and an order was issued that no more natives should visit the ship.

On this same occasion Bucknam Pasha saved the Sultan a considerable sum of possible salvage money. The ship was able only to come in sight of the harbor of Algiers and anchor with her own power; the propeller could not be got to move again in either direction.

When an early bird of a coal-contractor came out on his tug to bid for the ship's coal supply, Bucknam told him that he would take the coal if the tug would "help a little" in moving the ship into the harbor. The fellow came alongside and unknown to himself towed the ship in. Bucknam kept even his pilot, a native and a probable friend of the coal man, ignorant of the ship's condition, having informed the engine-room to answer the pilot's every signal as "Done."

When the coal man found out that the ship's propeller had not turned a stroke on the way in he made out a salvage bill of many thousands of pounds; but in the old days claims not backed by a demonstration of real warships were always left unpaid by the Imperial Ottoman Government.

MEMORIES OF GERONIMO

TWENTY years ago, and for a generation back of that, the name of Geronimo was the bugaboo of the West. This Apache chief, the cruelest and most

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

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treacherous Indian the Government ever pursued, exhibited his most bestial cruelty in his ravages in Arizona and New Mexico. He was captured three times by Government troops, only to escape back to his murderous warfare. Then General Miles was sent out after him, and since then the old Indian has spent two decades at Uncle Sam's board and lodgings, harmless and almost forgotten. His recent death has awakened new interest in the old exploits, and stories of his raids and torture are being revived. A writer in the New York *Globe* recalls his capture by General Miles:

There were no telegraph wires in those days. A field force had to depend on the heliograph, and, some way, Miles's helios were in bad condition. They simply would not work, only now and then. He played Indian, as Geronimo did. He and his men lived on the country, rode their horses until they dropt, and then ate them and went on foot. The forces were not far from equal, and Geronimo displayed as great military ability as did his pursuers. But at last, when Geronimo had nothing left to eat and nothing left to ride, he surrendered. He thought he could get back to the reservation and fatten up again at the Government's expense, but no one had any confidence by this time in his protestations of reform. For a time the tribe was kept on a reservation in Florida, later on one in Alabama, and finally they were taken to Fort Sill, Okla. It was near home, but Geronimo was too old by this time to be a fighting-man. His life had been lived.

The writer also enumerates some of Geronimo's favorite tortures. We read:

Twenty years ago in a little mining camp in Colorado the story came that Geronimo was dead.

"Too bad," said a tenderfoot. "He was a fine type of Indian."

A man standing near by struck the speaker down without a word. For a moment the assailant glowered at the prostrate man. Then he stalked off into the darkness. No other man of the little party had said a word. The tenderfoot, more in surprize than anger, asked what had occasioned the frantic outburst.

"Geronimo burned his boy at the stake," was the reply. "And his wife—"

It was to Geronimo that several refinements of

PRIZE FOOD

Palatable, Economical. Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Don't Say Merely "Holeproof Hose"

If you want the genuine "Holeproof" you must look for the name on the toe. There are scores of poor imitations.

All these imitations are "guaranteed," too.

But that isn't sufficient. You want a guaranteed hosiery that is light and soft and attractive.

You want to get the most for your money.

It has taken us 31 years to perfect "Holeproof" Hosiery. You don't want an amateur make.

We use no common cotton—ours comes from Egypt. We pay no common price—ours costs an average of 63c per pound.

We get our wear through superior yarn—3-ply throughout and 6-ply in heel and toe.

We spend $30,000 a year for inspection.

Ask merely for "guaranteed" hose and you may get cumbersome, common hose. Insist on "Holeproof" and you will get the finest hose on the market.

You will find this guarantee in each box of six pairs: "If any or all these hose come to holes or need darning within six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, and black with white feet. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—*Made entirely of Sea Island cotton.* 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, khaki and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Full-Fashioned Sox—6 pairs, $3. Made with seams. Same colors and sizes as Lustre-Sox.

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2.00. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906.

Now 25c a Pair

6 Pairs—Guaranteed 6 Months—$1.50

The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. On request we will tell you the dealers' names. Or we will ship direct, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

"Holeproof" are made for men, women and children. Tell your folks about them.

Are Your Hose Insured?

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.

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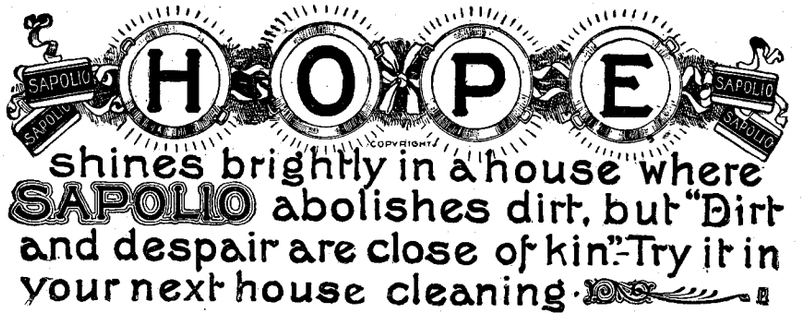

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torture were attributed by the settlers of the Southwest. Maybe he didn't invent them, but he was their most eminent practitioner. One very pleasing way of disposing of a prisoner, when the tribe was free from immediate danger and had a few hours in which to rejoice their souls, was by the use of rawhide. The victim, unhurt, if possible, for if he were well and strong he would last longer, was rolled in a hide fresh stript from a steer. The hide was fastened that it might not unroll, and the bundle was placed in the sun. As the rays struck the warm hide it contracted, not rapidly, but with devilish certainty.

Rawhide is hard as chilled steel when it is dried. The poor devil within the roll was comfortable perhaps for hours. Then the drying hide began to pinch, and then the torture began. And grinning Geronimo and the other red fiends of his court sat about and rolled their little cigarets and laughed in true happiness as the shrieks of the dying came to their ears. Pleasant old man was Geronimo.

But that was only when he had time to spare. Grand opera is not to be enjoyed on the jump, either here or in the Apache camp. If pursuers prest, or if other unsuspecting settlers were farther on, to be pounced on by the cruelest band of redmen that ever lived, Geronimo's methods were more expeditious. For sheer wanton cruelty he had more than once burned out a captive's eyes, and stript him, and set him on foot to wander over the Arizona sands. Death—death that would be far more kind if it had come at the stake—must follow. True, Geronimo couldn't be there to watch, for this method was only indulged in when he could not stay to be delighted by the dying man's agony. But as he rode on his way, his grim lips might curl as he reveled in the thought of the pain he had inflicted. Once, and only once, did such a victim of Geronimo escape. He was found by the United States troops in pursuit, but he lived a maniac.

SHEAR WIT

A Chance.—"I understand," said the visitor, "that Crimson Gulch is going to enforce game laws."

"Yes," answered Bronco Bob. "We've decided that birds and four-legged critters oughtn't to have all the protection. In the interest of sport, we have decided to shut up the faro banks an' poker tables for a few weeks every year, so's to give the easy money a chance to accumulate."—*Washington Star.*

Just as Effective.—UNCLE HIRAM—"I suppose your mother gives you boys something when you are good."

WILLIE—"No. Me and Johnny gets ours when we act up."—*Scranton Tribune.*

The Washington Way.—"What would happen if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body?"

"I presume they could be induced to arbitrate before matters went too far."—*Washington Herald.*

Case For a Good Lawyer.—"Why are you so sad?" an acquaintance asked a young man whose aunt had just died. "You never appeared to care much for the poor lady." "I didn't," said the youth dolefully; "but I was the means of keeping her in a lunatic asylum during the last five years of her life. She has left me all her money, and now I've got to prove that she was of sound mind!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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BANKING BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

The Certificates of Deposit issued by this institution afford the following advantages,—

1 Absolute safety for the principal, the Certificate being secured by first mortgages on real estate.

2 The prompt payment of interest, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually as desired.

3 Six per cent net, as they are exempt from taxation under the laws of this State.

Please ask for our booklet "F"

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F. E. McGURRIN, PRESIDENT. SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH -

Pears'

The goodness in Pears' Soap is an antidote for all bad complexions.

For goodness sake use Pears.'

Sold in America and elsewhere.

Paint Talks No. 3

Fitting Paint to Condition

I have spoken in two preceding talks of Exterior Painting and Interior Painting. If you have compared the facts, you will be struck with two underlying truths: first, painting to be satisfactory must be done with a pigment which with the liquid element makes an elastic film (to prevent cracking and scaling); and, second, these paint ingredients must not be mixed together until the surface has been examined and the right proportions to fit conditions decided upon. In fact, *the same job* sometimes requires several different variations of the paint.

Pure White Lead mixed with pure linseed oil makes the *only* paint which fully meets both these conditions. The Dutch Boy Painter is a guaranty of satisfactory paint material. Our White Lead bears that trade-mark. Your dealer has it.

Painting outfit, consisting of color schemes, specifications and an adulterant detector free. Ask for "Painting Outfit R."

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An office in each of the following cities:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.

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Meehans' Mallow Marvels—new, rare plant creation described in it.

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THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc.
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Running Water Where You Want It

Don't be without the convenience of running water in your house because you live in the country. If there's a spring or stream on the ground, install a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

It will pump water just where you want it. No cost for power or repairs, either. Write for catalogue K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
140 Nassau St., N.Y. Factory, Chester, Pa.

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A New Game.—The junior partner of the Wall-street firm was slightly indisposed and the senior partner was calling him up every three minutes.

"Why do you telephone so often?" inquired a friend.

"Well, his temperature fluctuates considerably and some of my customers are speculating on the fluctuations."—*Washington Herald.*

His Love Like the Ocean.—GERALD—"My love for you is like the boundless ocean."

GERALDINE—"Exactly the way I take it."

GERALD—"What do you mean?"

GERALDINE—"With a good many grains of salt."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Useless.—"Mildred," murmured a fashionable young man, sinking on one knee, "for your birthday gift I offer—myself."

"Thank you," was the cold reply, "but I only accept useful presents!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Killing Time.—SHE—"I heard you singing in your room this morning."

HE—"Oh, I sing a little to kill time."

SHE—"You have a good weapon."—*Boston Transcript.*

And Left the Hammers Home.—A sewing-circle would be a great institution if the women met to sew.—*Universalist Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 12.—The International Naval Conference decides that cotton shall be placed on the absolute non-contraband list.

Bills carrying $11,000,000 for the defense of Denmark are introduced in the Folkething by the Government.

February 13.—King Edward reaches London on his return from Berlin.

February 14.—The Sultan of Turkey accepts the resignation of Kaimil Pasha as Grand Vizier, and instructs Hilmi Pasha to form a new cabinet. Ali Riza Pasha is reappointed Minister of War.

February 16.—An explosion, followed by a fire near Newcastle, England, entombs 180 miners.

February 17.—The center of the earthquake recorded on January 23 last is reported to have been in the Province of Luristan, Persia. It is estimated that 6,000 persons lost their lives.

King Alfonso accepts the Anglo-German proposal that he arbitrate the dispute regarding the Walfisch-Bay boundaries.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

February 15.—The bill reducing the salary of the Secretary of State, to obviate the constitutional bar to the service of Senator Knox in that capacity, passes the House.

Memorial services in honor of those killed in the battle-ship *Maine*, are held in Washington.

February 16.—The House passes bills increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to nine members, and making the installation of wireless-telegraph apparatus on ocean steamships compulsory.

February 17.—The President transmits to Congress, with a special message accompanying, the report of the engineers who accompanied President-elect Taft to the canal zone.

February 17.—Bench warrants are issued at Washington for the arrest of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman, of the New York *World*, and Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of the Indianapolis *News*, on charges of criminal libel in connection with the Panama-Canal purchase.

February 18.—The Post Office Bill, carrying appropriations of more than $232,000,000, passes the Senate after a stormy debate.

The North American Conservation Conference meets at the White House.

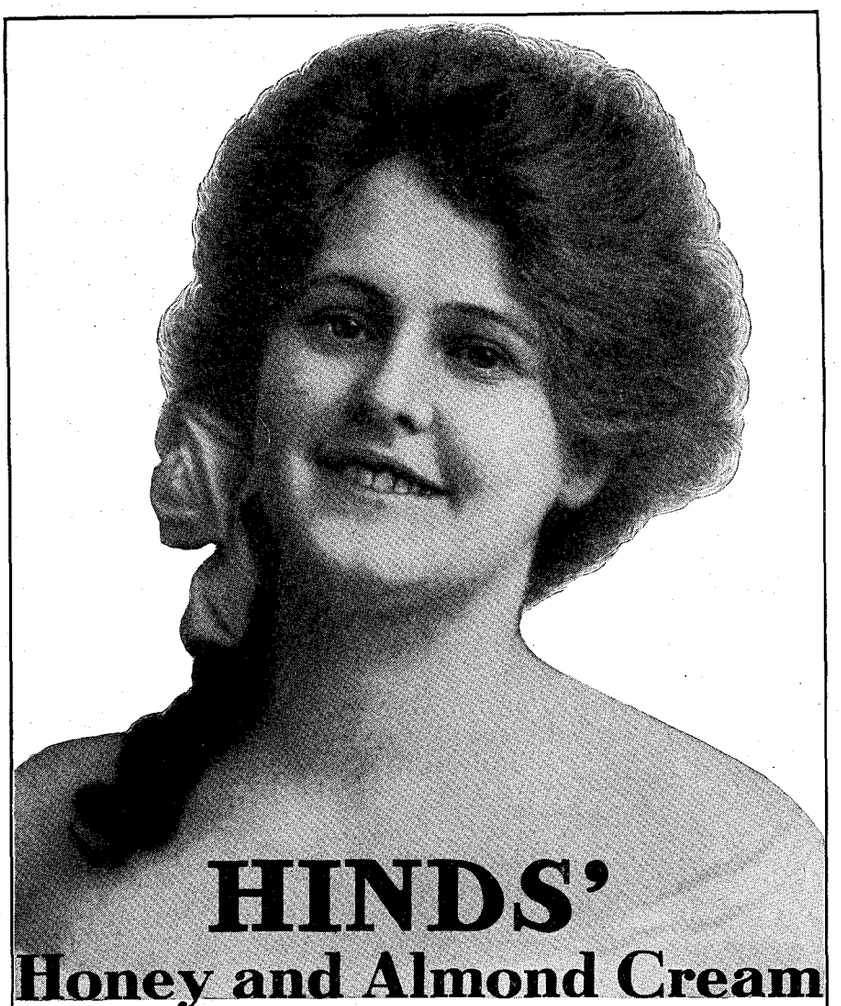
GENERAL.

February 12.—President Roosevelt lays the cornerstone of the memorial building at the birthplace of Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Ky.

February 13.—Train-robbers hold up the Atlantic express on the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., outside of Denver, and escape with $35,000.

February 17.—The tender *Yankton*, the advance guard of the battle-ship fleet, arrives at Hampton Roads.

The Tariff Convention at Indianapolis passes resolutions demanding the creation of a permanent tariff commission by Congress.



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A well located Water Power is a *perpetual* income producing asset. This particular Water Power is one of the most efficient, economic and valuable to be found on the North American Continent.

We strongly recommend these bonds to conservative investors who want an assured income of six per cent for any period of time from five to twenty years, at their option.

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Not 4% Part Time, but 5% FULL TIME.

ANY day in any month you can place small or large sums in our care, and whenever you choose to withdraw the money you receive earnings up to date of withdrawal. How we invest the funds, how they are secured, how we have dealt with patrons for sixte n years, and how they recommend others to us, can be learned by writing for full information.

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We operate under the strict Banking Laws of New York State, subject to the Banking Department supervision.

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Investments For Business Men And Persons Dependent Upon Income

Investments suitable for business men are not always proper investments for persons dependent upon income. This will serve to illustrate why the investment of money requires much thought, careful discrimination, and all possible knowledge of the character of the underlying security.

All persons want their money to earn the highest rate of interest compatible with safety. In order to do this, however, care should be taken to guard against the purchase of so-called investments, which are either unsafe, untried, or highly speculative.

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Our Bond Circular No. 454 describes a number of investments yielding about 5 per cent., which we are confident should prove to be of growing value.

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Investment Bankers

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE RESTORATION OF TRUST COMPANIES

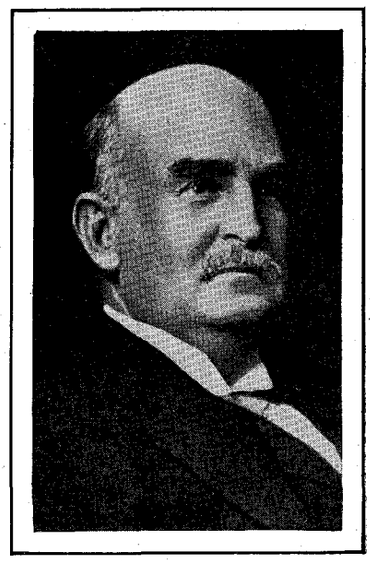
In the panic of 1907 trust companies in New York City suffered more than any other institutions in the country; one of the largest of them was in fact a main precipitating cause of the panic. When, in the following winter, legislation was secured in this State compelling trust companies of New York City to hold 15 per cent. of actual cash in their vaults as against 5 per cent. formerly required, some misgivings were felt as to the outcome. The result has been, however, that to-day these companies are stronger than ever. *The Financial Chronicle* of February 13 prints reports showing the condition of the companies on January 1 as compared with the panic period. While the shrinkage in it had been tremendous, the recovery and expansion since have been "still more noteworthy." Few indeed are aware of the "enormous accumulation of cash that has taken place during the past year."

By the returns of Saturday, February 6, the trust companies of New York City held altogether no less than $142,203,500 of money in their vaults. On the same day, the money holdings of the Philadelphia banks were only $79,988,000 and of the Boston banks only $31,821,000, so that the Clearing-House banks of those two cities combined held only $110,809,000 of cash as against the $142,203,500 of cash reported by the New York City trust companies. Turning back to the reports for the same day last year, *The Chronicle* finds that the cash holdings of these trust companies were then only $40,428,200, so that, during the year, they have increased their cash holdings by $101,375,300. To this information the same paper adds the following interesting statement:

"We have stated that the trust companies of Greater New York, by their statement of last Saturday, showed $142,203,500 of money in vault. If we add the few State banks in the city not included in the Clearing-House returns, the amount is yet larger. In brief, the cash holdings of all the trust companies in this city and of the State banks outside of the Clearing House amounted last Saturday to no less than $156,792,000. The Clearing-House banks themselves at the same date (according to their weekly averages) held $361,043,900 of specie and legal tenders. Altogether the two classes of institutions held the imposing amount of $517,836,800 in cash. The best point is yet to be mentioned—no less than $403,899,400 of this consisted of specie."

The Chronicle devotes much space to this interesting subject. Few of the companies, and these few are those "on which the full fury of the financial storm was spent," have failed to get back to their old figures; for the few to get back could hardly have been expected in the circumstances. The great majority of the companies have not only recovered their losses in business, but are able "to present figures running way ahead of the very best totals reached in the past," while, in a few instances, the new totals "are of phenomenal extent." The writer believes that the trust companies "have entered on a new era of progress which promises to throw all previous achievements of the kind in the shade." Following is a table of companies in this city whose deposits in January of this year have increased over those for August, 1907:

Manhattan.	Aug. 22, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1909.	Gain over Aug. 22, 1907.
Astor	$8,965,745	$12,245,219	$3,279,474
Bankers'	23,861,606	39,021,765	15,160,159
Carnegie	7,923,242	11,636,804	3,713,562
Central	42,137,580	85,749,341	43,611,761
Columbia	6,774,339	11,029,855	4,255,516
Commercial	3,876,981	4,626,217	749,236
Empire	8,898,940	13,058,062	4,159,122
Equitable	17,381,123	22,490,318	5,109,195
Farmers' L. & T.	81,702,513	122,389,387	40,686,874
Fidelity	3,028,403	5,177,550	2,149,147
Fulton	7,423,429	7,613,282	189,853
Guaranty	41,996,504	69,031,398	27,034,894
Hudson	2,066,175	2,243,241	177,066
Lawyers' T. I. & T	8,524,049	11,936,708	3,412,659



JOHN W. CASTLES,

The new president of the Union Trust Company.

Manhattan	10,975,957	20,240,520	9,264,563
Mercantile	35,119,131	49,434,429	14,315,298
Mutual Alliance	5,763,501	7,371,744	1,608,243
N. Y. Life Ins. & T.	33,782,456	35,476,878	1,694,422
New York	33,517,360	42,593,538	9,076,178
Standard	12,884,258	15,534,457	2,650,199
Union Trust	48,231,644	55,324,808	7,093,164
United States	59,394,159	71,353,611	11,959,452
Washington	9,798,340	10,068,724	270,384
Brooklyn:			
Brooklyn	15,363,635	17,034,798	1,671,163
Flatbush	3,104,410	3,447,861	343,451
Kings County	12,346,322	13,846,430	1,500,108
Long Island L. & T.	7,055,368	8,181,236	1,125,868
People's	14,946,702	17,064,592	2,117,890

The Chronicle is not able to present similar comprehensive comparisons for institutions outside of New York State. One reason for this is that the returns in other sections of the country are not cast on uniform lines, each company having its own method of classification as to items, exclusive of capital, surplus, profits, and deposits. Furthermore, trust companies in other cities were not subject to quite the same strain as those here, in consequence of which their shrinkages were much smaller; for similar reasons their increases have been moderate. These increases, however, are noteworthy, and show that "the trust companies at these other points are as firmly established in public favor as are those at this point."

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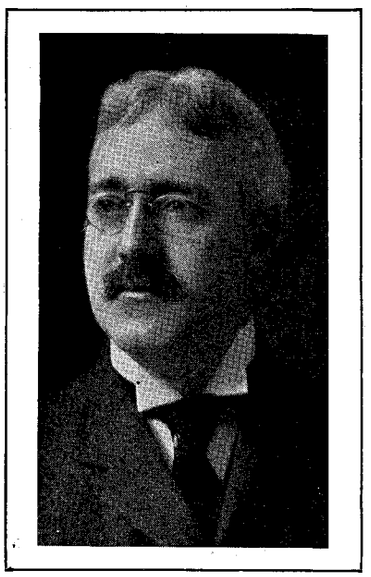
WHAT TO DO WITH PROFITS

A writer for *The World's Work*, who uses the initials "C. M. K." contributes to the February number an article on what to do with money after one had made it in profitable investments and then sold his securities for cash. He cites the case of a man in Missouri, who last February bought for $2,300 one hundred shares of railroad stock and in December sold them for $5,800. Two other railroads, in which a similar amount invested would have yielded similar profits are named by the writer. The problem confronting the man from Missouri was how now to reinvest his $5,800. He wished to find something safe, giving a certain secure revenue, but did not look for an ultimate large profit. In other



FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
The new president of the National City Bank.

words, he desired to place the money where it could earn a fair income, and at the same time be in such condition that he could sell the securities and use the money again.

"C. M. K." advises that when a man has in view an ulterior purpose of this kind he should not seek to obtain a large revenue. His position should become very much like that of the man who places his money in a bank, where he gets not more than 4 per cent. The simplest solution of his problem is to place the money in such a bank or in a trust company, where interest is paid. But "a more scientific, and undoubtedly more profitable use" of such funds would be to buy maturing bonds or short-term notes. In this way a man can secure investments in railway or industrial corporations of the highest standing where the rate of interest ought to be well above 4 per cent. Meanwhile, should he desire his money before the securities mature, "the market is always ready for such notes and their prices do not fluctuate to any great extent."

THE ACTIVITY IN BONDS

Since the opening of the new year, there has been nothing more striking in the investment market than the call for bonds. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says there has been "a flow of capital on a scale of unusual magnitude" into such investments. On the New York Stock Exchange, bond transactions "have broken nearly all records for magnitude, with steadily rising prices." Houses have been busy with orders from clients all over the country, literally from Maine to California, and the inquiries have come from all classes of buyers.

An interesting feature of the demand has been what dealers call the "chicken-feed business," which term applies to orders from individuals for one or two bonds, this term for bonds corresponding to "odd-lot buying" for stocks. Another source of demand has been interior banks that ordinarily are heavy lenders on Wall-street collateral. The writer assumes that "at least $150,000,000 has thus been employed," and inclines to think even these figures are too conservative. The demand became so great for high-grade bonds at one time that houses found it difficult to fill them. Discussing the underlying causes for these bond investments, the writer says:

"The reasons for diversion of capital into high-grade bonds, at times of financial reaction and depression, are familiar: They are, first, the doubtful prospects of enterprise, which make the position of creditor preferable to that of partner; second, the instinct of capital, released from idle trade to seek refuge in a place where it will earn its interest, and whence it may be obtained again at need without sacrifice of principal; third, the very easy rates on the money market, which make even a 3- or 4-per-cent. investment-yield attractive.

"So remarkable a situation leads naturally to two inquiries—what will be the result so far as regards new issues of securities; and what will be the result on values of outstanding bonds? In both, it is inevitable that, as supply of the highest grade is absorbed or goes to virtually prohibitive prices, demand will lower its stipulations, and accept securities of the second grade. This ought to be the opportunity for railways needing money, which have already, and often long ago, pledged and used up the first liens on their properties, and which have been handicapped, even in so good a bond market as this season's, by inability to offer such security as the investor asked for. It certainly ought also to be the opportunity for good outstanding bonds which, from one cause or another, investors have lately shunned.

"Is this recourse of investors, great and small, to the bond market almost exclusively, a good sign in itself, or a bad one? There are two ways of answering. It is a symptom of financial reaction and uncertainty, because it shows that only the sure things are in request. But it can not be described as an unpropitious turn in events that the public with money in its hands should have forsaken speculation and illusion and devoted itself to visible and tangible realities."

During the week ending February 13 bonds were sold for four railroads, and other companies were negotiating for similar loans. It had often been questioned why the railroads did not earlier take advantage of the remarkable demand that existed for bonds. The same paper says on this subject:

"Since the panic the demand of investors has been confined entirely to prior-

GUARANTEED BONDS

An Opportunity for Small Investors

OOD, substantial bonds are about the most satisfactory of all investment securities—

But bonds are usually available only to people of large means—

The small investor has to be satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent. interest in a savings bank, while his more fortunate neighbor secures a return of 5 or 6 per cent., with equal security, from his bond investments.

The reason of this is simply the fact that bonds are usually issued only in denominations of $500 or $1,000—too large for the small investor to handle conveniently.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is going to change that condition—

It is issuing and **guaranteeing** bonds in denominations of $100, with the sole object of extending the bond investment opportunity to the man of moderate means.

Water Works' bonds are always among the very choicest of investment securities

They are bound to be safe from the very nature of the business back of them—

There is no competition in the business of supplying water to a thriving community—

There are no manufacturing or selling problems to solve—

It is simply a matter of delivering the **raw material**, which doesn't cost anything, and collecting the money—which is usually **paid in advance**.

A bond of this character, **guaranteed** as to both principal and interest by such a corporation as The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, is an ideal investment for the man with $100 or the man with $100,000—

Do you want to know more about these investment opportunities?

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These bonds are amply secured by a closed first mortgage on one of the best constructed steam railroads in this country, 927 miles in length.

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6% MORTGAGE BONDS
Secured by first mortgages on improved Farm Lands
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First Farm mortgage security for your money. Write for our descriptive list of securities and booklet "A."
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We accept deposits on two different plans—
First—Subject to withdrawal at any time, without notice—on which we pay 5 per cent. interest.
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In either case the money draws interest from the day it is received by us until the day it is sent back to you.
This Company has been in business fourteen years. It is strong, conservative, trustworthy.
Write for the Booklet
CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

lien bonds of companies whose ability to earn a surplus over fixt charges was being demonstrated beyond question by monthly statements. Bonds of that character were eagerly sought by investors. Comparatively few companies, however, had prior-lien bonds to sell, most of the companies having already sold all of the bonds authorized under those mortgages. Until the floating supply of the old outstanding issues as well as the new prior-lien bonds were absorbed by investors, none of the railroads would take the risk of having an offer of junior liens prove a failure.

"This week's new bond offers, therefore, mean that bankers have arrived at the conclusion that investors will buy new junior-lien bonds at an attractive price rather than bid higher for the issues already outstanding. The upward trend of earnings since May of 1907, as well as the scarcity of 'gilt-edged' bonds, has been a factor in the conclusion reached by the bankers.

"In each instance at least part of the new bonds sold this week will go to retire old issues or pay off floating debts. The balance, however, were intended for rails, cars, etc., and the money thus to be spent is one of the most favorable factors in the industrial outlook. It would seem, therefore, that the railroads now at last have their chance in the favorable bond market. To what extent other new bond issues will be announced depends upon the credit and class of security offered by each applicant."

FEWER IDLE CARS

The Fortnightly Bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued on February 13, showed that the number of idle cars on American railroads had decreased by 9,135 cars since the previous fortnightly report. The total of idle cars then was 301,571. During the previous fortnight the reduction had been 21,807. In spite of these reductions, the number of idle cars still remains greater than at any time during the last six months of 1908.

The chief item in the recent decrease is the box cars, 16,572, but this reduction was in part offset by an increase of 6,031 coal and gondola cars, as a consequence of unfavorable conditions in the coal trade. Following is a table presented by the association, showing the surpluses at intervals of two weeks since the panic of November, 1907:

1909.			
Feb. 3	301,571	June 10	349,567
Jan. 20	310,706	May 27	381,779
Jan. 6	332,513	May 13	404,375
1908.		April 19	413,338
Dec. 23	221,058	April 15	375,624
Dec. 9	174,064	April 1	305,979
Nov. 25	123,619	Mar. 18	296,035
Nov. 11	109,515	Mar. 4	313,273
Oct. 30	100,073	Feb. 19	321,264
Oct. 14	101,837	Feb. 5	342,828
Sept. 30	125,678	Jan. 22	341,842
Sept. 16	170,652	Jan. 8	341,110
Sept. 2	221,214	1907.	
Aug. 19	253,199	Dec. 11	114,819
Aug. 5	280,936	Nov. 27	2,384
July 22	308,171	Nov. 13	*44,802
July 8	303,042	Oct. 30	*83,811
June 24	312,847		

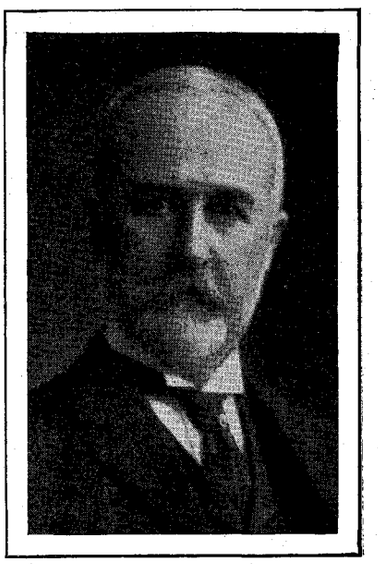
*Net shortage.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bradstreet's (February 13) reported the condition of trade as in general "quiet" and "rather irregular." Underlying conditions had been accentuated by unsettled stormy weather. While the feeling as to the future was one of optimism, conservatism prevailed in actual dealings. Industrial establishments reported operations as on the whole below the normal. Collections were declared to be "only about fair," due in part to the irregularity of the weather, and in part to the reduced purchasing power of the country. The commercial demand for money was "slow," altho money was easy and surpluses were "piling up in the banks."

Dun's Review declared that industrial conditions improved slowly and that retail trade was "much restricted." Much idleness was reported from some sections of the country and in many important points machinery was operated "only to partial capacity." Consumption, owing to the reduced earning capacity of labor, remained curtailed.

Meanwhile *The Statist* of London had just noted improvement in British trade. Banks in the manufacturing districts were "drawing steadily upon London." Manufacturers admitted that orders were coming in "in large numbers and much more freely than for a considerable time past." Speaking generally, there was "unquestionably a better feeling in all the manufacturing districts." *The Statist* believed that this improvement would be "accelerated by exceedingly cheap money and confidence in peace." Traffic returns for the railroads, however, did not reflect improved conditions, but naturally they could not yet do so. Only prospects could be reported, the result in traffic returns coming later. As to the outlook for railways, the same paper said:



CHARLES A. PEABODY,
President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"With better traffics there will be larger profits, and then we may hope for increased dividends. The boards of the various railway companies have shown by the agreements into which they have entered with one another for effecting economies that they recognize the need for cutting down working costs, and we trust that at last they will be induced to collect the statistics which will enable them to see where economies can best and most fruitfully be effected. If so, our railways will start upon a more profitable era and investors in railway securities will fare better."

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INCREASED BUILDING EXPENDITURES

The figures of building expenditures during January, 1909, as compiled for *Bradstreet's*, indicate heavy increases. Returns are submitted for 83 American and six Canadian cities. In the American cities the expenditures for January aggregate $47,829,108 as against $23,935,222 in January, 1907. Of the 83 American cities, 64 show a gain over January of a year ago, while only 19 show decreases. Of these 64, nearly one-half report expenditures as double those of January last year. The following table shows the returns for many of the American cities, with the increase or decrease for January this year, compared with January, 1908, the returns for December, 1908, being appended:

	January, 1909.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec., 1908
Atlanta, Ga.....	$565,799	1251	....	$170,822
Baltimore, Md ..	337,855	68.5	....	928,348
Berkeley, Cal ...	88,000	....	7.8	174,500
Birmingham, Ala	220,090	249.0	....	165,235
Bridgeport, Ct ..	119,050	85.9	....	307,873
Buffalo, N.Y....	553,000	127.5	....	629,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	86,000	151.4	....	142,000
Chatta'ga, Tenn.	51,095	....	19.4	53,377
Chicago, Ill	8,227,700	229.1	....	5,467,250
Cincinnati, Ohio.	245,400	48.4	....	300,125
Cleveland, Ohio.	458,945	57.4	....	904,857
Columbus, Ohio.	120,338	29.0	....	171,275
Dallas, Tex.....	204,965	88.8	....	122,065
Denver, Col.....	694,475	136.1	....	1,029,100
Detroit, Mich....	798,150	144.7	....	1,024,800
Fort Wayne, Ind.	250,275	....	21.8	10,700
Galveston, Tex..	9,242	....	42.5	48,495
Greater N. Y....15,888,802		110.3	....	16,110,415
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	93,340	190.6	....	123,950
Hartford, Ct	93,925	130.1	....	182,995
Indianapolis, Ind.	178,520	32.8	....	287,940
Kansas City, Mo.	432,730	....	24.8	676,070
Lincoln, Neb....	66,500	10.1	....	89,775
Los Angeles, Cal.	646,007	37.8	....	667,629
Louisville, Ky...	132,830	85.9	....	129,443
Manchester, N.H.	768,400	1247.3	....	25,690
Memphis, Tenn .	220,571	115.7	....	274,612
Milwaukee, Wis .	238,541	95.0	....	831,770
Minneapolis, Min	377,840	67.5	....	723,170
Mobile, Ala	38,850	29.7	....	31,875
Nashville, Tenn..	722,803	1028.7	....	75,561
Newark, N. J....	620,090	86.1	....	641,034
New Haven, Ct .	174,300	29.8	....	698,645
New Orleans, La	216,559	10.7	....	272,273
Norfolk, Va.....	145,632	137.7	....	129,445
Oakland, Cal....	377,131	30.0	....	597,643
Omaha, Neb	277,550	47.3	....	378,625
Phila., Pa.....	1,677,025	75.7	....	2,052,855
Pittsburg, Pa ...	677,039	103.3	....	596,557
Portland, Ore ...	431,415	....	31.0	939,975
Richmond, Va ..	322,037	....	28.9	167,018
Rochester, N. Y.	215,964	53.5	....	357,635
Salt Lake City. ..	375,100	1189.0	....	471,050
S. Antonio, Tex .	307,895	132.5	....	135,195
S. Francisco, Cal	1,996,310	....	10.9	2,043,783
Scranton, Pa....	427,128	851.2	....	185,004
Seattle, Wash...	2,072,465	385.2	....	1,503,420
Spokane, Wash...	275,160	149.0	....	515,495
St. Louis, Mo....	1,124,210	41.0	....	1,386,459
St. Paul, Minn ..	285,576	44.6	....	887,124
Syracuse, N. Y..	246,010	112.0	....	207,220
Toledo, O	110,127	27.9	....	165,360
Washington, D.C.	1,262,522	379.8	....	725,875
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	60,000	19.5	....	246,685

As will be seen, returns for Greater New York, with the Borough of Richmond wanting, point to a total expenditure for January of $15,888,802, an increase of 110 per cent. over January last year. These figures for Greater New York represent just one-third of the total expenditures made in that month in all of these 83 American cities.

AS TO MR. HARRIMAN

It was announced recently that Mr. Harriman had entered the board of directors of the New York Central. The incident gave occasion to the New York *Evening Post* for an interesting article on Mr. Harriman's enormous railway influence. That paper does not believe that he "personally had such investment interest in any great number of railways as would of itself make his power formidable," but at the same time, with colleagues whose investments are

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larger than his own, and who have virtually joined their holdings with his, the scope of his power has been materially extended, while a further addition to it has been secured through the use of $131,000,000, raised upon the credit of the Union Pacific. The result is that Mr. Harriman "controls to-day, in part or wholly, ten great railway systems, aggregating 77,000 miles, or more than one-third of the total railway mileage of the United States." These railways and the amount of holdings subject to his virtual control are as follows:

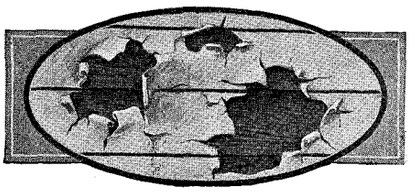
	Mileage.
Union Pacific	5,916
Southern Pacific	9,731
Illinois Central	4,378
New York Central	12,282
Atchison	9,350
St. Paul	8,687
Northwestern	7,623
Baltimore and Ohio	4,462
Delaware and Hudson	845
Georgia Central	1,914
Erie	2,571
Total	77,759

Mr. Harriman some years ago denied that he controlled more miles of railroad than any other one man; he asserted positively that he "did not control one mile of railroad," and did not believe that any one man, or any one company, could control vast interests of this kind. There were fourteen or fifteen thousand persons, he said, who cooperated in the control of railroads and other corporations in which he was interested. The comment of *The Evening Post* on this remark was that most people "will class it with the logic of the Schoolmen." Mr. Harriman had made a metaphysical distinction, whereas the hard facts were that he "fully exercised the control described." Should any shareholder doubt this "let him try to discuss the policies of the year in a Harriman company's annual meeting." In conclusion the writer of the article said of the meaning of the Harriman situation:

"An ambitious railway dictator is rather rapidly getting into his grasp the greater part of the country's transportation industry; he has freely used the surplus and borrowing powers of one corporation to buy stock, and therefore control, in others; he is at least as much of a factor in Stock-Exchange speculation as Jay Gould ever was; he admittedly dabbles in politics, and it was only by a narrow chance that he missed getting similarly under his control, in 1905, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, with its enormous capital resources."

THE WEALTH OF FRANCE

M. Leroy Beaulieu, and other French statisticians, have compiled, with comments, figures of the present great strength of the financial position of France. They present a remarkable condition of affairs in view of the fact that the financial crisis has led to a very considerable reduction in trade with America. There is an annual saving in France of approximately one billion dollars, which sum may be now accepted as a constant factor. M. Beaulieu estimates the present wealth of the French people at $45,000,000,000, which is more than $1,100 for every man, woman, and child. He adds that these figures are much below the true amount, inasmuch as they are based upon declared succession taxes, and furthermore take no account of



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large accumulations of gold and of securities which French peasants and others conceal, a sum in itself so large as perhaps to rival the hidden treasures of India.

During the last fifteen years France has loaned abroad $521,400,000 in gold, altho her excess in imports over exports has amounted to $785,800,000. Last year the gold holdings of the Bank of France were increased by $200,000,000, and now stand at $700,000,000, which is the largest amount in the history of the bank; other banks in the country hold $833,800,000. The annual income which the French derive from their foreign investments, chiefly government stocks (the amount of which has been almost doubled in the last fifteen years), is now $360,000,000. Fifteen years ago the balance of trade was against France to the extent of $140,000,000, while it is now in France's favor.

BUSINESS FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES

According to a compilation presented by *Bradstreet's*, there were 14,066 business failures in this country last year. This is an increase of 37 per cent. over 1907 and of 49 per cent. over 1906. In 1906 the number was the smallest recorded for about thirty years. The liabilities for last year made a total of $296,298,216, which was a decrease of 20 per cent. from the total for 1907, but it was nearly two and one-half times as large as the total for 1906.

Bradstreet's, in another article, presents an interesting study of the causes of failures. This year, as formerly, investigations convinced it that "tendencies present within the individual himself are largely responsible for four-fifths of all business failures," the remaining one-fifth being due "to extraneous conditions over which he has little, if any, control." A further conclusion is that the amount of capital employed "bears a direct relation to the success or failure of individual traders, those with limited resources having the smallest chance of survival."

Eight leading specific causes are named for failures that are due to the individuals themselves and three which are due to circumstances outside. The eight are: "incompetency," "inexperience," "lack of capital," "unwise granting of credits," "outside speculation," "neglect of business," "personal extravagance," and "fraudulent disposition of property." The three others are "specific conditions," "failure of others," and "competition." Among the comments which *Bradstreet's* makes on the failures of 1908, under the conditions above specified, appear the following:

"In 1908 the eight factors first mentioned caused 77.5 per cent. of all the failures, as against 81.1 per cent. in 1907 and 79.7 per cent. in 1906. The three influences beyond individual control accounted for 22.5 per cent. of all the failures, as against 18.9 per cent. in 1907 and 20.3 per cent. in 1906. These percentages on their face indicate that the causes outside of the individuals themselves were more fatal last year than in the panic year; but in this connection it needs to be borne in mind that the panic did not become acute

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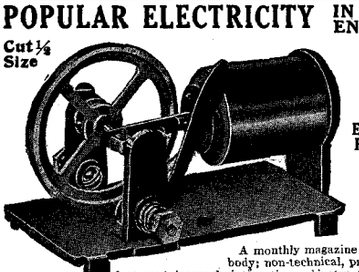

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until the last quarter of 1907, leaving the fullest effects of the disturbance, as regards the number of casualties, to be exerted in the year just closed.

"As regards the liabilities, it is found that 62 per cent. were due to the individual, as against 44.6 per cent. in 1907 and 72.9 per cent. in 1906, while 38 per cent. were from causes beyond control, as against 55.4 per cent. in 1907 and 27.1 per cent. in 1906. It will be recalled that very large suspensions in the last quarter of 1907 swelled the aggregate of failure damage very largely. In 1893 73.6 per cent. of the failures and 43.7 per cent. of the liabilities were due to the faults of those failing, while 26.4 per cent. of the number and 56.3 per cent. of the liabilities were attributed to outside influences.

TWO MEN

Within the past few weeks disquieting rumors, apparently not well founded, however, have several times been current in financial circles as to the health of Mr. E. H. Harriman. Some of these were grave enough to suggest Mr. Harriman's possible retirement from the railway world. Coincident with them was the announcement that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan had retired from the directorates of all save three or four of the important companies with which he has been closely identified. In *The Financial Chronicle* is a striking comment on the influence which these two items of intelligence had on the industrial and financial world and the stock market. The illness of Mr. Harriman, when verified, scarcely amounted to more than a slight indisposition, but it was sufficient "to unsettle the stock market, and put the financial world in a quiver." Mr. Ryan's retirement, on the other hand, was "viewed with entire complacency," and yet he, like Mr. Harriman, had been identified as a dominating force in many large enterprises. *The Chronicle* then points out, as reasons for this, the following:

"The difference in the influence exerted measures the difference in the value of the services of the two men to the community. Mr. Harriman has rendered inestimable benefits in building up gigantic railroad enterprises and in making them potent agencies for developing and promoting the growth of the country. He has achieved phenomenal successes which have redounded to the good of others as well as to himself.

"Mr. Ryan can not be credited with similar accomplishments. We have never given countenance to the intolerant abuse which has been heaped on his head, and we would, of course, be the last to make the slightest insinuations as to his personal integrity. Nevertheless, it is impossible to ignore the fact that his methods have often been of a kind to which it has not been possible to give unqualified approval. There is the further unfortunate fact that in the history of railroad affairs he is chiefly prominent for his failures rather than his successes. Nothing would be gained by recalling these failures. The miserable fiasco, however, which has attended his domination in city traction affairs is not the only blemish on his record."

Where the Subway Fails.—"There is plenty of room at the top," quoted the moralizer. "Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "and there always will be unless facilities for getting there are improved."—*Chicago Daily News.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. E. W.," Marshalltown, Ia.—The correct pronunciation of the word "chortle," according to the Standard Dictionary, is chor'tl ("o" as in "nor").

"G. B. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the plural of 'ignoramus.' If 'ignoramuses,' why not 'ignorami,' the same as the plural of 'hippopotamus,' which takes the form 'hippopotami'?"

The plural of the word "ignoramus" should, according to rule, be formed by adding *es;* thus, "ignoramuses." ("Nouns ending in *s* form the plural by adding *es*."—*Greene's Grammar.*) It can not be changed into "ignorami," because it is not, like the word "hippopotamus," a Latin noun, tho of Latin derivation. According to the Standard Dictionary, however, even the word "hippopotamus" is preferably written in the plural "hippopotamuses," altho it may, like many other English nouns of Latin derivation, be written in the plural in the form used in Latin—"hippopotami."

"W.," Shreveport, La.—The definition of "toad-eater" given by the Standard Dictionary is: "1. A fawning parasite; toady. . . . 2. A mountebank's assistant, alleged to swallow toads in order that his quack employer might appear to cure their supposed poisonous effects."

"J. S. H.," Stithton, Ky.—"Is it correct to dispense with punctuation in writing (not typewriting) addresses? *e.g.*, J D Brown
Brocton
Boone Co
Ky"

It is entirely wrong to omit the punctuation-marks, and more especially after such abbreviations as "Co." and "Ky.," which assuredly should have the period after each to show that they are not complete words.

"C. F. H.," Oxford, O.—The word "politics" must always be written with a singular verb, because, tho plural in form, it is singular in signification.

"S. A. J.," Sioux Falls, S. D.—"Is the use of the word 'win' in the following sentence justifiable? 'Not even a Paderewski could *win* exquisite harmonies from a piano out of tune.'"

Yes. The Standard Dictionary gives the definition of the word "win" in this sense as "to obtain or achieve."

"C. M.," Washington, D. C.—The pronunciation given by the Standard Dictionary of the word "pajamas" is pa-ja'maz (first and third "a's" as in "sofa," second "a" as in "arm") and that of "kimono" is ki-mo'no ("i" as in "it," both "o's" as in "no").

"J. G. C.," Macon, Miss.—"Is the expression 'those molasses' ever correct?"

No, it should be "that molasses."

"J. D. M.," Carthage, Ill.—J. K. Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" gives John Wesley ("Sermon XCII.—On Dress") as the author of "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

"W. S. A.," Portland, Ore.—The correct pronunciation of "obligee" given in the Standard Dictionary is ob''li-jee' ("o" as in "not," "i" as in "it," "ee" as in "meet").

"W. D. A.," Evergreen, Ala.—"Are the following sentences correct? (1) 'Suppose that two young gentlemen each *find themselves* in possession of one dollar?' (2) 'If either of you gentlemen *is* (or *be*) here to-morrow.' (3) Is it not more elegant to say 'It is stated' than 'It is pointed out'?"

The following are correct: (1) "Suppose that two young gentlemen each *finds himself* in possession of one dollar." (2) "If either of you gentlemen *be* here to-morrow." (3) The former expression, "It is stated," is certainly the more elegant form.

"J. B. L.," Dayton, Ala.—"Subtle" is pronounced, according to the Standard Dictionary, sut'l ("u" as in "but").

"O. D. H.," Hollins, Ala.—"What is the construction of 'a' in the sentence, 'Lasalle was *a* bold and tireless explorer'?"

It is an indefinite article limiting or modifying the noun "explorer."

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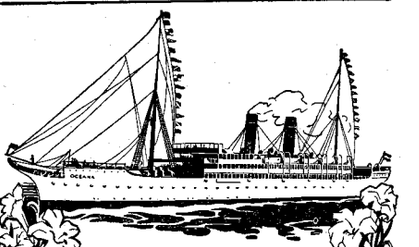

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